

# Jordan Times

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## Egyptian minister goes to Morocco

CAIRO (R) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali left Cairo Saturday for the first visit to Morocco by an Egyptian cabinet member since Egypt signed its 1979 treaty with Israel and was isolated by most Arab states. Mr. Ali left a day after a Cairo stopover by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan of Iraq, whose foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, visited Egypt in July. Pressures on the Arab World, such as Iran's Gulf war offensives against Iraq and inter-Palestinian fighting, appear to be hastening a process of Egyptian re-integration with Arab states, diplomats in Cairo said. Three Arab League members — Oman, Sudan and Somalia — did not join the majority in breaking diplomatic links with Egypt over the 1979 treaty with Israel.

## French trade minister visits Iraq

PARIS (R) — French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson flew to Baghdad Saturday for economic talks against a background of worsening relations between France and Iraq's Gulf war enemy, Iran. Officials said Mr. Cresson would be attending a routine annual meeting of a joint economic commission. They declined to confirm press reports that Mr. Cresson may authorise new credits to help Iraq finance debts to France. A ministry spokesman said there was no freeze on further credits and "the door is open." France has had to accept crude oil from Iraq in partial exchange for a massive arms bill and other debts. Mr. Cresson's visit began shortly after Iran ordered the closure of the trade section of the French embassy in Tehran in retaliation for the delivery of five French Super Etendard aircraft, equipped with Exocet missiles, to Baghdad last month.

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## Soviet-Syrian statement condemns U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union and Syria Saturday condemned the U.S. presence in Lebanon, and Moscow pledged it would adhere to its treaty obligations with Damascus. A joint communique, issued after talks between foreign ministers Andrei Gromyko and Abdul Halim Khaddam said they had been held in a "friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria." The communique said the Soviet Union would continue to support Syria in its resistance to military pressure, a reference to charges from Moscow and Damascus that Israel has long been preparing an attack on Syria with U.S. connivance. Washington was posing an "insolent challenge to world opinion" by its involvement in Lebanon, the communique said.

## Kuwaiti interior minister in Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah arrived in Riyadh Saturday for discussions which Kuwaiti officials said would centre on Gulf security and bilateral relations. Sheikh Nawaf was met at the airport by his Saudi counterpart, Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Press Agency reported. Before leaving Kuwait, Sheikh Nawaf said he would discuss the security situation in the Gulf and ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries in the security field.

## Shagari proposes new Angolan force

PARIS (R) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has proposed that Cuban troops in Angola be replaced by a multinational force as a step towards breaking the deadlock over independence for Namibia (South West Africa). In an interview published in the International Herald Tribune here Saturday, Mr. Shagari said the Angolans needed military assistance and could not simply disperse with the Cubans and leave themselves open to South African attack.

## Sinn Fein elects new president

DUBLIN (R) — Sinn Fein, political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas, confirmed a power shift from the Irish Republic to Northern Ireland Saturday by electing a Belfast man as its president. Delegates to its Dublin annual congress elected Gerry Adams, who last June won a Belfast seat in the British parliament.

## 4 killed as Texas train derailed

MARSHALL, Texas (R) — A train carrying 144 passengers went off the tracks near this East Texas town Saturday, killing at least four people, a railway spokesman said. He said an unknown number of others were injured when all nine coaches of the Chicago-to-San Antonio train were derailed.

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# Arafat says he will not leave Lebanon without ensuring fighters safety

TRIPOLI (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Saturday reaffirmed that he would not leave this besieged port city while his followers were left behind unprotected.

"I came, because my people were facing threats and dangers... it is my responsibility to be beside them," Mr. Arafat told a news conference near his office in downtown Tripoli.

"So I cannot leave without full guarantees and assurances because I still remember what happened to our citizens in Tal' El Zaatar and in Sabra and Shatila," he added referring to the massacre of unprotected Palestinians in Beirut in 1976 and last year.

Earlier, a close Arafat aide said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman was demanding an Arab observer force to monitor the fragile truce in north Lebanon, the withdrawal of rebel Palestinian forces to eastern Lebanon and the lifting of the siege of its stronghold as preconditions for a settlement.

He said Mr. Arafat would not accede to rebel demands for a conference to resolve internal PLO problems until these conditions were met.

Mr. Arafat said he was discussing the question of guarantees with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, a mediator in the conflict. Asked if he would leave once his conditions were met, Mr. Arafat said this was now under discussion.

Mr. Arafat has rejected calls from some Tripoli leaders to quit the city of half a million and spare it further bloodshed in inter-Palestinian fighting for control of the nearby Baddawi refugee camp.

## Militia leader supports Arafat

Earlier, Mr. Arafat was boosted by an announcement by Tripoli's dominant militia leader who urged the PLO leader and his forces to stay on and pledged that the militiamen will fight along with Arafat loyalists in their battle against Syrian-backed rebels.

Sheikh Saeed Sha'aban, clergyman-leader of the "Islamic Unification Movement," told reporters at his mosque headquarters in the Abu Samra district that the Arafat men should not be forced to leave.

"We want them to stay here because they are Muslims," said Sheikh Saeed, "whose Islamic militia seized control of the city in recent months after crushing leftist and other militias."

He said Friday his men would defend themselves if they were attacked, raising the spectre of street battles if the rebels moved into the city.

More than 200 people have been killed and 600 injured in the Palestinian fighting, which has also caused an estimated \$100 million of damage to Tripoli's oil refinery.

Mr. Arafat's aides apparently believe time is on their side after Arab states mediated a ceasefire with Damascus and a Soviet statement Friday calling for an urgent end to PLO strife.

The call by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was widely interpreted in Lebanon as a rebuke to the Syrians. It was not reported by Syria's state-run media Saturday.

## U.N. urges restraint

At the United Nations Friday, the Security Council appealed for all parties in north Lebanon to show restraint and seek an immediate end to the fighting.

Members approved a statement made on their behalf by Victor Gauci of Malta, the current president. It called on all parties to refrain from the threat or use of force and to settle their differences exclusively by peaceful means.

In Tunis, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said Saturday that, despite official Libyan reports to the contrary, Mr. Arafat had turned down an invitation from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to leave Tripoli and go to Libya to avoid more casualties.

# Rebel statement seen as proof of Syrian role in Tripoli fighting

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Fateh rebel statement in Damascus on Thursday, to the effect that the anti-Arafat Fateh rebels had not taken part in attacks against the PLO chairman's strongholds in north Lebanon, proves beyond doubt Syria's prominent role in the Tripoli fighting, according to analysts here.

The analysts were commenting on a statement Col. Abu Khaled Al Amleh made on Syrian Television in an interview broadcast on Thursday. Col. Amleh is thought to be the "mastermind" behind the rebellion against Yasser Arafat's leadership of the biggest Palestinian guerrilla organisation Fateh. Three other leaders of the rebels, former Fateh Central Council members Nimr Saleh and Kadri Samih Abu Kuwaik, as well as a former leader of the Fateh organisation in Lebanon, Musa Awad (Abu Akram), participated in the discussion which was chaired by a Syrian Baath Party official.

In the interview, Col. Amleh said his rebel forces "did not fire a single shot" at the Nahr Al Bared and the Baddawi refugee camps, where the loyalist Arafat forces were making their last stand against their opponents in the north of Lebanon.

"Who is then bombarding the camps and inflicting all those casualties (the Red Cross reported over 200 killed and many more wounded) against the defenders and the inhabitants, if what Abu Khaled Al Amleh claims were true?" the analysts ask. "It must be the Syrians, or the Libyans, or both."

In fact, Col. Amleh, did not rule out direct Syrian intervention in the fighting in and around Tripoli, although he stated that "it was no secret that the Libyans did not have tanks in Lebanon, which Arafat claims to be the case." About 1,000 Libyan soldiers are known to be present in Lebanon, and there is also the presence of some 30,000 Syrian soldiers in the Bekaa Valley and in the north.

The Fateh rebellion erupted last May in the Bekaa, following deep differences over organisational and ideological differences between the PLO chairman and the rebel leaders of his own mainstream organisation.

## 'Corrective movement'

Nimr Saleh (known as Abu Saleh), and Kadri Abu Kuwaik outlined in the interview the history of their "corrective" movement, dwelling on differences between their faction and Mr. Arafat since the invasion of Lebanon, until this day.

Mr. Saleh accused the PLO chairman of being "America's best man" in the Palestinian camp, and charged him with wanting "to end the revolution," and to "sell himself to an American settlement". Abu Kuwaik picked on personal aspects of the PLO chairman's policies in the post-Beirut era.

## 'We did not fire a single shot'

Col. Amleh, having "totally" disclaimed "responsibility" for the fighting around Tripoli, gave his own interpretation of what has been happening there. "The residents of Nahr Al Bared (from

which the loyalist Arafat forces withdrew on Sunday, two days after last week's major attack against the loyalists was launched) rose to expel the gangs of Arafat," he said. "And the bombardment of Tripoli was done by his (Arafat) gunners — to frighten people and attract sympathetic attention from the world," he added. "We did not fire a single shot at them."

The "mastermind" behind the rebellion did not explain, however, how several of his men "less than those of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC) guerrillas killed at the orders of Arafat in Baddawi three weeks ago" got killed in the Tripoli fighting. The PFLP-GC, a radical guerrilla organisation headed by a former Syrian army officer, Ahmad Jibril, accused the pro-Arafat forces of "massacring" 17 of its men at a Baddawi garrison last month. Mr. Jibril vowed "revenge" at the time, and he now boasts that his guerrillas, along with the Syrian-led Saika group and units of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), are leading the fight against Mr. Arafat "to the bitter end".

## 'Syria is the leader'

The analysts say that "it was clear" who was doing the Tripoli fighting against the legitimate Palestinian leadership. "Syria is no doubt the leader," they maintain.

Damascus has so far denied involvement in the battles near Tripoli. But, except for the Baddawi camp, the city of Tripoli itself and small areas ruled by militias friendly to Syria, the Syrian army is in full control of north Lebanon. Damascus has also denied charges that it was involved in the inter-Fateh dispute, although Syrian officials never hide their full support for the rebels, and opposition to Mr. Arafat's leadership. President Hafez Al Assad expelled the PLO chairman from Damascus last June, after the latter charged Syria was heavily and directly involved in supporting the rebels.

## 'Rebellion to stay in Lebanon'

Abu Akram said in the interview that the Fateh rebellion was sparked by what he called Mr. Arafat's "decision" to quit Lebanon. "He and Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jibad, PLO forces' deputy commander) wanted us to get out of Lebanon, and go to Iraq, Jordan and Egypt," he claimed. "But we rebelled so that we stay in Lebanon."

But Abu Kuwaik was even more explicit on the subject. "If the Palestinians were to leave Lebanon, the Syrians would be left in an odd position staying there. As allies, we had to keep them company," he told the interviewer, the editor of the official Syrian newspaper Tishrin.

"It is as simple as that," commented one of the analysts. "The Syrians want the Palestinians under their wings — to legitimise their presence in Lebanon, and to ensure hold over the 'Palestinian card'," he said. "Even if the rebels did in fact have legitimate grievances, they'd still be 'used' by the Syrians," he added. "It's tragic for the Palestinian people that this should happen."

# 40 kilos of TNT found in rented car

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian security forces Saturday discovered a 40-kilogramme bomb set to explode with two gas cylinders inside a rented car on Jabal Amman, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said. It quoted a Ministry of Interior spokesman as saying that the bomb was discovered near the Third Circle of Jabal Amman inside a car rented from Silwad Rent a Car Company in Amman and the authorities are holding an investigation.

The spokesman said that "the vigilance of security personnel and co-operation from the public have had the greatest effect on averting disasters planned by traitors conspiring against the safety of this country," according to Petra.

During the past two days two other explosives were discovered, — one in downtown Amman and the other in Shm-eisani — and defused safely.

# 2 Palestinian protesters shot dead in Tulkarem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Two Palestinian youths were killed Saturday when Israeli border police opened fire on demonstrators in the occupied West Bank town of Tulkarem.

The demonstrators were protesting against Syrian and Libyan backing for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) rebels fighting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in the north Lebanon city of Tripoli.

Saturday's protesters thronged the main streets of Tulkarem and shouted anti-Israeli, anti-Syrian and anti-Libyan slogans.

An Israeli military spokesman said in Tel Aviv that the demonstrators attacked Israeli police with stones and metal objects and when police tried to arrest them, some of the protesters tried to escape.

Police first fired warning shots in the air but when this failed to stop them, fire was directed at the fleeing demonstrators, killing two of them, the spokesman said.

A curfew was clamped on the area and the Israeli army said it was investigating the incident.

Earlier, Bishara Bakbah, editor of the Arab East Jerusalem daily Al Fajr, said the demonstrators were "basically aimed at expressing Palestinian indignation at Syria and Libya for fighting Arafat and to register our support for him."

Mr. Bakbah told Israel Radio that "the violence in the protest demonstrations was directed at the Israelis out of frustration and to reiterate we are still unhappy about the occupation."

# Palestinian students occupy Arab League office in Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — A group of Palestinian students burst into the Delhi office of the Arab League and occupied it Saturday, police said.

Eyewitnesses told Reuters the takeover followed a demonstration by about 200 Palestinian students carrying banners protesting "Syrian and Libyan aggression" against the last remaining strongholds of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in north Lebanon.

A police spokesman said the students were not charged with trespass by the League mission staff, who offered no resistance.

In a memorandum addressed to Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi, the students said Mr. Arafat was the "true and only leader" of the Palestinians and described rebel PLO leader Abu Musa and his men as "traitors."

The students asked Syria and Libya to stop interfering in the internal affairs of the PLO and protested "the story silence of the Arab states to the Syrian and Libyan aggression."

"We appeal to all countries to intervene to stop the massacre of Palestinians in north Lebanon," they said they planned to occupy the League office for three days to register their protest.

The students said they were waiting for a call from Mr. Arafat's headquarters in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli to join PLO forces in their fight.

They said they appreciated the role played by the Indian government and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to secure peace in Lebanon.

## Sind police reportedly fire on protesters

ISLAMABAD (R) — Police opened fire Saturday at an anti-government rally in the southern province of Sind during a day of protest against martial law, opposition sources said.

But no official confirmation was immediately available of the report of firing at the town of Sukkur where opposition sources said the police earlier used tear gas and baton charges to break up several thousand supporters of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

The opposition sources said tear gas and baton charges were also used to disperse rallies at other places in Sind and several opposition politicians and lawyers were arrested across the country during rallies observed to honour the people killed during a 13-week-old MRD campaign against the military government of President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq.

MRD Acting Secretary General Malik Mohammad Qasim and two other politicians were arrested in the Punjab provincial capital of Lahore where police also prevented several hundred lawyers from holding a planned protest march by sealing them inside the high court premises.

Leaders of the campaign, which sparked ethnic clashes in which

# Elizabeth visits nostalgic Kenyan town

THIKA, Kenya (R) — The flame trees of Thika were in full bloom Saturday when Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived in a railway carriage older than both herself and independent Kenya.

On the third day of her state visit, she was greeted by thousands of people shouting *karibu* — welcome in Swahili — when she stepped down at a tiny railway station in this industrial town 40 kilometres north of Nairobi.

The queen smiled and returned the waves of thousands of flag-waving school children, traditional dancers and adults who turned out in sweltering heat to greet her.

She arrived after a 90-minute train journey from Nairobi that meandered through closely-cropped coffee fields and sisal plantations dotted with mud huts.

The queen travelled in a pair of carriages built in 1920 in Leeds, northern England, which the queen mother used in a state visit to Kenya in 1959.

Thika, Kenya's third biggest industrial town, is set in fertile coffee country and it was cash crops that attracted the early white settlers of the 1920's whose fortunes are chronicled in Elsie Huxley's "The Flame Trees of Thika."

The book tells of a family that bought an uncultivated stretch of land to grow coffee. Its title is taken from the dream of Mr. Huxley's mother, a white settler, to grow an avenue of red flame trees

# Jordan's envoy to U.N. refutes Israeli allegations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's Ambassador to the United Nations Abdullah Salah has refuted Israel's allegations that he used his post as U.N. Security Council president during October to bar Israel from presenting to the council its views on Middle East issues, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported from New York Saturday.

"Israel has used the U.N. forum to continue spreading lies about its so-called intentions for establishing peace," Mr. Salah said in a statement issued in New York. Petra said.

It was during a discussion last month on Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Mr. Salah said, that he, in his capacity as Security Council president, announced that there was no sufficient time to hear all the delegates' speeches, and adjourned the meeting for another session to be decided on in private consultations among council members.

"Israel has been spreading lies of all kinds while its forces continue to occupy one third of Lebanon's territory, and this exposes Israel's false claims of its desire to establish peace," Mr. Salah said.

# Arafat's adviser visits Amman en route to Tunis

AMMAN (J.T.) — Khaled Al Hassan, a close adviser to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, made a short stop over in Amman Saturday on his way to Tunis from Kuwait to attend a Fateh Central Committee meeting. Palestinian sources said here Saturday.

Mr. Hassan has recently met with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in an attempt to patch up differences between the mainstream PLO movement Fateh and Syria, but the attempt failed and Syrian-backed Palestinian forces launched their attack on Mr. Arafat in North Lebanon last week.

Meanwhile in Tunis, the director of the PLO's Political Department, Farouk Al Qaddumi, held talks with Nayef Hawameh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) on the situation in north Lebanon.

At the meeting Mr. Hawameh

was reported to have renewed his support for Mr. Arafat's leadership.

The two PLO leaders also made an assessment of the contacts which Fateh's Central Committee conducted on Arab and international levels and the moves by the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) in cooperation with Tunisia and Algeria to stop the fighting in Tripoli, where Mr. Arafat and forces loyal to him are under attack by the Syrian-backed rebels. Mr. Hawameh was also reported to have renewed his support for the PLO's unity.

An unconfirmed Agence France Presse report said Saturday that Mr. Hawameh has decided to pull out his forces from Syria. The agency referred to a statement by Mr. Hawameh's front which deplored last week's massacres committed in refugee camps around Tripoli. The statement was said to have condemned the Fateh dissidents and their allies.

# Police hunt for Heineken

AMSTERDAM (R) — Police searching for the kidnapped chief of Heineken Breweries focused their attention on Dutch professional criminals Saturday as reports of ransom demands put the figure as high as \$10 million.

Although police and Heineken maintained a news blackout, police sources said a major line of inquiry involved possible links between the abduction and known, organised criminals.

Aspects of the seizure of Freddie Heineken and his chauffeur on Wednesday pointed to an experienced gang which included several Dutchmen, the sources said.

The gang, likely to include more than just the three armed men who grabbed Mr. Heineken outside his office, apparently planned the operation some months ago. The minibus used in the kidnapping was stolen in July.

The kidnappers were unlikely to have risked crossing a frontier and were presumably able to arrange safe houses as well as having access to automatic weapons, the sources added.

The Telegraph newspaper said one line of inquiry arose from similarities of location with the kidnapping of another businessman, Maup Caransa, in 1977. Police believed that a gang of five, including a woman, was responsible on that occasion.

Police do not believe the five themselves kidnapped Mr. Heineken but it was possible they had given help in organisation, the newspaper said.

The kidnappers of Mr. Caransa obtained a ransom of \$4 million at 1977 prices and may not need to risk further crime.

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# Bomb blasts mar Gandhi's Assam visit

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Saturday ended a two-day visit to the troubled northeastern state of Assam marred by a series of bomb blasts in which one person was killed.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported four bombs exploded in the state Friday night, killing one person and wounding three.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit was also marked by protests, including a road and rail blockade, called by leaders of a campaign demanding the eviction of illegal immigrants, mainly from former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

Leaders of the campaign, which sparked ethnic clashes in which

more than 3,000 people were killed in February, protested against delays in resolving the immigrants issue.

However, Mrs. Gandhi, addressing a public meeting in the state capital Gauhati, blamed opposition parties for the delay in detecting illegal immigrants.

She said the delay was due to opposition parties not backing a government move to set up tribunals to detect immigrants.

Mrs. Gandhi said the delay had tarnished India's image abroad and affected development projects in Assam. PTI reported.

It quoted her as having said barbed wire fencing along India's border with Bangladesh and more security posts on the frontier

would check infiltration by illegal immigrants. She said these measures would be implemented soon.

Two people died in three bomb explosions which rocked Gauhati on the eve of Mrs. Gandhi's Assam visit and earlier in the week another bomb exploded at the city's main railway station killing 17 people and wounding 32.

Campaign leaders also organised a 24-hour road blockade and saboteurs cut power lines, plunging parts of Gauhati into darkness during Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Assam.

Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party rules the rich tea and rice growing state in the Brahmaputra river valley.



# Carter, Ford vow to bring peace to Mideast

ATLANTA (Agencies) — Former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford will continue to pursue a Mideast peace settlement, Mr. Carter said at a press conference at Emory University.

Both former U.S. chief executives hosted a Middle East consultation last week, with recognized experts from the United States and elsewhere discussing the complex issues of war and peace.

Mr. Carter, after listening to the experts discuss the principal Middle East issues, said that one possible avenue for future negotiations might be to revitalize the Mideast peace plan offered by President Reagan in September 1982.

At that time, President Reagan said it was "the firm view of the United States that self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan offers the best chance for a durable, just and lasting peace."

At his press conference, Mr. Carter said that it would be too early for either he or Mr. Ford to go to the Middle East to discuss what has been learned from the Emory University consultation.

Conference participants heard a former U.S. Middle East special envoy, Philip Habib, remind them that the "United States must have a place at each point for a valid, revitalized peace plan" to work.

"We have yet to decide," said Mr. Habib, about what type of negotiating format will be acceptable to the different governments involved. He solicited any new ideas or comments from the participants.

**Habib: Time element**

"The search for peace has a

the opportunity to hear a multiplicity of voices" about the issues involved.

"The recommitment of American officials both from the Democratic and Republican administrations to the peace process," Mr. Carter said, was something with which the participants said they were impressed. He added that the representatives from participating countries were also heartened by "the urgency the Americans placed on the peace process."

Mr. Carter said that the American commitment to the Palestinian autonomy issue and the sovereignty of Lebanon was also noted by those who attended. "They are leaving here with a determination that the peace process be reinvigorated," Mr. Carter said.

"The principles expressed in Camp David are in common with United Nations Resolution 242, the Fez agreement, and the Reagan initiative," Mr. Carter said. He warned that whatever Middle East peace plan one supports it could not be negotiated from an inflexible position because that would "close the door to negotiations."

It may still be too early to act upon Prince Hassan's proposal to establish an official U.S. bipartisan commission on the Middle East, Mr. Carter said. The commission being proposed is to advise the White House on a continuing basis about the political developments in the region.

**Walid Khalidi speaks**

On the last day of the conference, participants heard from a Palestinian intellectual, Dr. Wal-



Jimmy Carter



Gerald Ford

id Khalidi. He called for the creation of a two-state solution to resolve the Palestinian dilemma. One state would be for Israel and the other for the Palestinians, he said.

He sees such an arrangement, if Israel should agree, as the only solution that would resolve the long-standing displacement of the Palestinian people.

He also sees the creation of such an entity as a way of meeting the challenge of the Arab-Israeli conflict before it becomes too late and extremists take over.

Dr. Khalidi believes that the creation of a truly independent Palestinian state with its capital in East Jerusalem is possible, and would not present a security threat to Israel.

"The nonresolution of the Palestinian problem," he said, has led to the factional fighting in Lebanon today. Dr. Khalidi said. Additionally, he pointed to the intra-factional fighting in Lebanon between Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) groups that

# 'Considerable despair' in Jordan about Middle East, Luce says

EDITOR'S NOTE: The British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Richard Luce, who returned to Britain on Nov. 9 after visiting Jordan, Israel and Egypt, was questioned in Parliament about his visit. The following is the text of questions and answers:

**Mr. Richard Luce (British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) answers questions in Parliament on 9 November on his recent visit to the Middle East.**

**Richard Luce:** I returned yesterday (Wednesday Nov. 9) from a visit to Israel, Jordan and Egypt. I met Mr. Shamir, King Hussein, and President Mubarak and other leaders in all three countries and to the occupied territories. My discussions covered a wide range of topics, above all the situation in the Middle East and our bilateral relations.

**Mr. Walters:** Does my honourable friend agree that the situation in the Middle East is so dangerous that no short-term measures are adequate? If so, does he accept that the time has come to try to sponsor a meeting to discuss a comprehensive long-term settlement based on the principle of the Venice Declaration?

**Mr. Luce:** I agree about the great dangers of the situation in the Middle East. I believe that the Arab-Israeli problem is stagnating. Stagnation breeds despair and despair breeds violence. Therefore, there are great dangers in the long term not just for the Israelis, but for the Arab countries and, above all, for the Palestinians.

Both Israel and the Palestinians have so much at stake that it is

important for us, so far as possible in conjunction with our European partners and with the other parties to the dispute in the Middle East, to do all that we positively can to help.

**Mr. Janner:** Did the minister and the three leaders that he met agree that, unless and until Syria is prepared to leave the Lebanon, there is no hope for peace in that country? Did he discuss the prospects of Syria agreeing to leave in the same way as Israel has agreed to go and the United States, France and Britain would be only too delighted to go?

**Mr. Luce:** I discussed the problems of the Lebanon with all the parties. I must strongly restate that there is no shadow of doubt but that for peace and stability in the Lebanon it is essential that all forces withdraw. The Israeli government gave an assurance that it was their priority to do that. I hope that they will fulfil that obligation as soon as possible.

**Mr. Nelson:** Did my honourable friend's discussions with King Hussein lead him to the view that the prospects for progress on the West Bank issue have deteriorated in recent months? If so, does he agree that the subjection of the PLO by the Syrian government effectively revokes the Rabat agreement so that the way is now much clearer for King Hussein to play a more active and positive role in finding a solution to that vexed and continuing problem?

**Mr. Luce:** I sensed considerable despair in Jordan and elsewhere about the present stagnation in the

Middle East. We all noted the violence taking place between Syria and elements of the PLO. We acknowledge that the position is uncertain, and we do not know what will be the result. Above all, we agreed that, in addition to the important consideration of the security of Israel, a primary consideration is the position of the Palestinians, their future and their right to self-determination.

**Mr. Healey:** Did the minister protest to the Israeli government about their refusal to let him meet representatives of the Arab majority on the West Bank, and does he still maintain that self-determination for the Palestinian population is an essential element in any possible solution to the Middle East problem?

**Mr. Luce:** During my visit to Israel and the West Bank, I had a most useful dialogue with the leaders of the Israeli government. I attach the highest importance to routine dialogue at ministerial level.

If the British government are to contribute, however modestly, to Middle East affairs, it is important to know the views of the people on the West Bank, as well as the views of the people in Israel itself. It was therefore a matter of regret that some — only some — of the leaders were not able to see me.

I can only say that I regard it as singularly important in a country as strongly committed to democracy as Israel that everyone should have the right to talk to one another in these circumstances.

I reaffirm that we are firmly committed not only to the Venice Declaration and to the first principle of the right to security of the state of Israel, but to the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people.

## PLO feud leads Arab-American graduates' agenda

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc. (AAUG) is gathering in Washington this week for a convention that was to be devoted to "The Arab World: Human Rights and Political and Economic Challenges."

However, the recent fighting in and around Tripoli, Lebanon, between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces loyal to Yasser Arafat and Syrian-backed PLO rebels has changed some of the emphasis at this year's convention.

A forum that was to have been devoted to U.S. policy in the Middle East has been cancelled to make room for a discussion of "The future of the Palestinian National Struggle," and a statement is being circulated for signatures from among the 500 or so AAUG members expected to attend the convention, expressing shock and anger at the loss of life resulting from the "factional warfare" among Palestinian and Syrian-backed PLO forces in Lebanon, and urged all parties to stop the fighting.

Naseer Aruri, the national pre-

sident of the AAUG, explained to reporters Thursday that by "non-Palestinian fighters," the AAUG was referring to Syrians. The special panel on the Palestinian struggle, which was organized in light of the recent developments in Lebanon, will be chaired by Dr. Fouad Moughrabi, university of Tennessee political professor and author of several books of U.S. foreign policy.

Joining Dr. Moughrabi for the discussion will be Hatem Hussni of the Palestine Information Office in Washington, Anan Jabara, president of the Palestine aid society, Elias Sanbar, editor of the French edition of the Journal of Palestine Studies, and Michigan academician Samir Abraham.

**Expression of shock**

The statement which will be circulated for signatures, says in part: "We, the undersigned who have long been committed to the cause of the Palestinian people and to the concern of the Arab World, are shocked and angered at the loss of lives resulting from the factional warfare raging among Palestinian and non-Palestinian fig-

ures in Lebanon.

"We are deeply disturbed by the collective Palestinian failure to resolve differences by democratic means. Although we recognise the legitimate reasons for differences, we cannot condone the resort to armed conflict to resolve these differences, and we condemn, in the strongest terms, those who launched the offensive and inflicted heavy losses among Palestinian and Lebanese civilians."

"The statement urged all parties to stop the fighting, condemned all interference of outside forces and upholds 'the right of the Palestinians, to self-determination, including the right to establish a sovereign state.'"

**Human rights issue**

Despite the interest expressed in the current problems in northern Lebanon, the convention will not neglect its original agenda: The exchange of views on human rights and political and economic challenges in the Arab World.

At a press conference Thursday, Prof. Aruri pointed out that the AAUG, which was organized

by concerned Arab-Americans in 1968 as a forum to express their views, often has talked about violations of human rights in Israel. This year, however, the convention will address the topic of human rights in the Arab World as well, he said.

Prof. Aruri, who is a professor at southeastern Massachusetts University, noted that the first forum would discuss "sociopolitical bases of repression in Arab countries." Georgetown University Prof. Hisham Sharabi will chair the forum, and participants will include Sadik Al-Azm, Hanna Batatu, Prof. Moughrabi and Judith Tucker.

Mr. Al-Azm, who currently resides in Syria, is the author of "Criticism of Religious Thinking," a criticism of Islam that sparked an uproar throughout the Arab World after the 1967 war. Mr. Batatu, who teaches at Georgetown University, is an internationally recognised authority on both Syria and Iraq, as well as on the role of the military in Arab society. Ms. Tucker has conducted extensive research on the role of women in the Arab World.

U.S. Congressman George

Crockett was to speak on "Lebanon and the War Powers Act" at the banquet on Saturday.

Other participants include:

— Israeli journalist Amnon Kipeliouk, a correspondent for La Monde, who was among the first Israeli journalists to interview Yasser Arafat and whose book on the Sabra and Shatila massacre has been translated and published by AAUG.

— American free-lance journalist Tamara Kohns, who carried out an extensive investigation inside Israel about prisoners and missing persons resulting from Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

— Adonis, one of the best known poets in the Arab World, who will speak on "political and cultural freedoms."

— Marie Christine Aulas, who recently was in Lebanon as public information officer for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The Sunday's closing session will be chaired by Elaine Hagopian, who compiled interviews with many of Lebanon's Falangist Party leaders and currently is working on a book about them.

## Syria wants MNF to leave Beirut

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam has called for the withdrawal of the four-nation Western peace force from Beirut, calling it a threat to the Middle East.

Mr. Khaddam, whose speech was carried by the official Syrian news agency SANA in Damascus, returned home Friday night from two days of talks in Moscow.

The pull-out was one of three Syrian goals for Lebanese national reconciliation talks set out by Mr. Khaddam during his Moscow visit. The other goals were:

— The expulsion of Israeli troops from Lebanon and abrogation of the U.S.-sponsored May 17 accord between Lebanon and Israel on the withdrawal of foreign forces.

— Realisation of Lebanese unity and restoration of peace and security.

## Labadi: 'Arafat counted too much on U.S. policy'

VIENNA (R) — A former spokesman for Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat who has since joined forces with hardline rebels said Mr. Arafat betrayed his cause by banking too much on American policy in the Middle East.

In an interview with Austrian radio, Mohammad Labadi also said the aim of the rebels was to inflict political and not military defeat upon Mr. Arafat in Lebanon and denied that Syria's stance to the feud influenced their actions.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is presently fighting a rearguard action in the Lebanese port of Tripoli against dissident forces in the PLO's Fatah faction whom he accuses of receiving support from Syria.

"If he quits the refugee camps (around Tripoli), that will mean that he lies truly lost and that he is no longer the uncontested leader of the PLO," Mr. Labadi said. He said the rebels' political goal

was to maintain a policy of uncompromising resistance against Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands.

"Arafat gave up this policy and relied too much on the Americans — who did not support him anyway," he said.

Neither Israel nor Arafat accepted the last major American plan for the Middle East in September 1982, but hardliners in the PLO suspected him of counting on continued U.S. pressure on Israel to produce a Middle East agreement nearer Palestinian demands.

"The result was the continuation of the settlements in the occupied territories," Mr. Labadi said. "There are no prospects for a political solution in the Middle East as long as the United States holds in this line."

Asked what role Syria was playing in the PLO's internal conflict and whether it backed the rebels, Mr. Labadi said: "These are all excuses which Arafat is using."

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 06:30 ..... Koran 06:40 ..... Cartoons 07:10 ..... Children's Programmes 08:40 ..... Survival 19:00 ..... Local Programme 19:30 ..... Local Programme on Development 20:30 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Local Series 21:35 ..... Local Variety 22:10 ..... Arabic Series 23:10 ..... News Summary <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 ..... French Programme 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Comedy: Yes Minister 21:10 ..... Weekly Series: The Citadel 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... Best Seller: Thorn Birds <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 94 KHz. FM A party on 95.0 KHz. SW 07:00 ..... Morning Show 07:30 ..... News Bulletin 08:00 ..... News Summary 08:05 ..... Morning Show 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:05 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:05 ..... Catch the Word 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:10 ..... Instrumentals 14:30 ..... Science Report 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favourites 17:00 ..... Instrumentals, Listeners' Choice 18:00 ..... News Summary 18:05 ..... Jazz Hour 19:00 ..... News Summary 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:05 ..... Evening Show 22:00 ..... Evening Show 23:00 ..... News Summary 23:05 ..... Evening Show 24:00 ..... News Headlines <b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1412 KHz 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The English Air		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b> <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Paintings by Princess Fahretinza Zaid at the Royal Cultural Centre. * Indian Book Fair at the Central Library, University of Jordan. * "Threads," an exhibition of American textiles, at the American Centre. <b>FILMS</b> * "Flic Story" (subtitled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre. * The following Japanese films will be shown following a reception at the Holiday Inn at 6:30 p.m.: "Shogun's Samurai" (Arabic subtitles) and "Japan: An Overview" (dubbed in Arabic). <b>REMEMBRANCE DAY SERVICE</b> * Will be held at the Church of the Redeemer near Chinese Restaurant, 1st Circle at 12:30 noon. <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6611267 American Centre Library 41521 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37109 Goethe Institute 41943 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 32449 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hayya Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.V.C.A. 64251 Amman Municipal Library 16111 University of Jordan Library 43555 <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 AM - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51764. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabal Al Ufa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9 AM - 5 PM. (Fridays and official holidays (10 AM - 3 PM) p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Mount Zion, Jabal Lubdoh. Opening hours: (10 AM - 3 PM) p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30124. <b>SERVICE CLUBS</b> Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 131 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 2:10 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:10 p.m. Royal Automobile Club: Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261. <b>CHURCHES</b> St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24594. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdoh, 37444. De la Saule Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75231. Antiochian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75231. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. <b>PRAYER TIMES</b> 04:38 ..... Fajr 06:42 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruf 11:50 ..... Dhuhur 16:17 ..... 'Asr 16:37 ..... Maghreb 18:01 ..... Isha		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53077, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified. <b>ARRIVALS</b> 07:30 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:05 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Damascus (RJ) 09:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:45 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 09:45 ..... Beirut (RJ) 10:15 ..... Dhahran, Riyadh (SV) 10:40 ..... Cairo (EA) 14:05 ..... Tripoli, Larnaca (LN) 14:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 15:00 ..... Jeddah (SV) 15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:30 ..... Baghdad (IA) 17:00 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ) 17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 17:25 ..... London, Paris (RJ) 18:40 ..... Madrid, Rome (RJ) 18:40 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 18:50 ..... Zurich, Damascus (SR) 20:05 ..... Cairo (EA) 20:30 ..... Athens (GA) 20:40 ..... London (BA) 23:00 ..... Damascus (RJ) 00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 01:05 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 01:45 ..... Cairo (EA) <b>DEPARTURES</b> 05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ) 06:40 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 06:40 ..... Agaba (RJ) 07:00 ..... Cairo (EA) 07:05 ..... Beirut (MEA) 07:25 ..... Damascus, Rome (Afraila) 11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 12:10 ..... Riyadh, Dhahran (SV) 15:05 ..... Cairo (EA) 15:30 ..... Larnaca, Tripoli (LN) 15:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 16:30 ..... Baghdad (IA) 16:30 ..... Jeddah (SV) 19:30 ..... Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ) 19:40 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 19:40 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 April Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 220943 Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777 Police headquarters 30141 Traffic police 66300-1 Electric Power Co. 26381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (RJ) 53333 <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre 81831-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Aishah Maternity, J. Amman 43441 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 66417-1 Shmeisani Hospital 66681 University Hospital 84545 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Muasher Hospital 66722-4 The Islamic, Abadi 66529-2 Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164 Italian, Al-Muhajirah 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marka 91611 <b>IRBID</b> Dr. Omar Qasrawi 5515 Al Tabeelati pharmacy 75141 <b>ZARQA:</b> Dr. Azzam Al Maalini 85238 Dalal pharmacy 1-1 Jerusalem pharmacy 1-1 <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 73111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 66412 Price complaints 66176 Telephone: Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 12 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11 <b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper lower price in fils per kg. Apple (American) 210 180 Apple (Double Red) 210 180 Apple (Golden) 210 180 Apple (Stark) 210 180 Apple (Smith) 210 180 Apple (local) 210 180 Banana 210 180 Banana (Mukammari) 220 200 Beans 220 180 Cabbage 180 150 Carrot 180 150 Cauliflower (white) 180 150 Cucumber (large) 80 60 Cucumber (small) 140 110 Dars 220 200 Eggplant (large) 80 50 Eggplant (small) 220 180 Figs 400 350 Garlic (small) 340 280 Grapes (white) 300 250 Oranges (black) 350 300 Grapefruit 120 90 Guava 280 250 Lemon 140 130 Marrow (large) 140 120 Marrow (small) 150 120 Melon 160 140 Melon 160 130 Melon (super) 180 150 Olives (dry) 420 380 Olives (oil) 360 330 Okra 270 240 Oranges (Abu Sarra) 270 240 Oranges (Shamouli) 150 120 Peaches 350 300 Peppercorn 400 350 Pepper (hot green) 120 100 Plums 300 270 Potatoes 150 130 Radish 120 90	



## Jurists condemn tragedy

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Jurists Association Saturday issued an appeal to popular organisations and unions throughout the Arab World, urging them to try to stop the tragic massacre being committed in northern Lebanon which, it said, is aimed at destroying the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The association said in a statement that "fighting among brothers in northern Lebanon can only serve the enemies of the Arab Nation."

Those who are launching the attack on the PLO fighters in Lebanon have similar aims as those trying to prevent Iraq from sending its forces to fight the Zionist enemy which is intent on launching aggression against the Arab World," the statement said.

## Weather to worsen today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Another drop in temperature is expected in the Kingdom Sunday caused by a depression centred to the east of Cyprus and moving further eastwards, according to the Meteorological Department here.

The depression is accompanied by cold air fronts, one of which swept over the country Saturday afternoon.

Sunday's weather will therefore be cold and rainy, with heavy cloud and sporadic thunder storms. The winds will be strong and westerly. In Aqaba, the sky will be cloudy with strong winds but the sea will be calm.

Temperatures expected for Sunday: In the hilly areas from 8 to 14, in the desert between 9 and 18, in the Jordan Valley from 15 to 24 and in Aqaba between 16 and 25 degrees centigrade.

Meanwhile, the Public Security Department Sunday urged drivers to take utmost caution while driving especially on the desert road, warning them of sandstorms obscuring proper vision.

The department sources reported that visibility on the Mafrak-Zarka and the Hassa-Sultani roads was almost zero due to the severity of dust storms there.

## Welcome back Lamis

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Times staff Saturday welcomed back Lamis Andoni, one of its staff reporters, after a long leave of absence during which she was receiving medical treatment in Jordan and abroad.

As Lamis returns now to resume her job at the newspaper, her colleagues send her their best wishes and good luck.

## Women in journalism seminar held

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the role of women in Jordanian journalism was held at the Jordanian Women Federation headquarters in Amman Saturday evening.

The Jordanian Journalists Association (JJA) president and editor of Al Rai daily newspaper Mahmoud Al Kayed addressed the seminar as did the editors of Al Dustour and Sawt Al Shaab on the role and activities of Jordanian women in local society.

They also paid tribute to the role of women in economic and social development in Jordan and answered questions put to them by the audience.

## RSS machinery testing training course opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — An eight-day training course on non-destructive testing of metals and machinery using ultra sonics opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday. The RSS's deputy director, Dr. Fakhraddin Al Daghestani, underlined in his opening address the importance of such training courses which are designed to help solve problems experienced in industry and so increase production.

In his speech Dr. Daghestani also reviewed the activities and services which the RSS provides to serve Jordan's industries — thus helping to promote the country's development through the transfer

of modern technology. The course is being organised in cooperation with the Swiss government-run Material Testing Laboratories (EMPA).

During his speech, Dr. Daghestani paid tribute to EMPA for its aid and cooperation in this field.

Taking part in the course are 20 engineers employed by Jordanian industrial institutions in addition to those working for the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

According to Dr. Daghestani, the course is expected to help engineers detect faulty machines, engines and welding equipment.

## First-ever Middle East defence display opens in Zarqa Tuesday

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first Middle East International Defence Exposition, MEIDE '83, offering a wide-ranging array of defence equipment, opens in Jordan Tuesday.

The commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, will open the five-day exhibition at the Zarqa Free Zone, which has provided the space and facilities for the international display of equipment which will range from small arms to missiles, and communication systems to radar equipment and military vehicles.

The majority of the participants in the exhibition, the first of its kind in the Middle East, come from the United States, with equipment from the Boeing Group, Bell Helicopters, Hughes Aircraft Company, Colt Industries Company, Smith and Wesson, Westinghouse Defence International, UTC Sikorsky Aircraft Company, and several others.

West German firms taking part in the event include Rhine and Schwarz (communications equipment), Schopf Maschinenbau (aircraft towing tractors) and MAN Crane Fruehauf (trucks and trailers).

The leading participant from France Thomson-CSF, which is the largest exhibitor in the show, is expected to display its radar systems, communication networks and tactical computers.

Some of the other prominent stalls at the 6,000-metre covered and 14,000-metre open exhibition site will feature equipment from Italian manufacturers such as BPD (ammunition and rockets), Selenia (air and ground defence systems), and Sites (sub-machine guns). British firms including Pilkington-Barr and Stroud (night visual aids), and Laserage Limited (laser equipment) and others from the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Singapore and Austria will also take part.

The Pakistan Ordnance Factories will display their light weapons, ammunition, commercial explosives and military clothing.

Admission to the exhibition will

be restricted to invited guests during the first two days of the exhibition which will be open to the public on the last three days.

The exhibition will be open from 10.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily.

**'Excellent forum'**

MEIDE '83 is expected to provide an excellent forum for co-operation among various government officials and defence contractors, the organisers, the U.S.-based Defence Research International (DRI), say.

Military delegates from more than 20 countries, mostly from the Third World, are expected to visit the exhibition, which DRI hopes to establish as a regular bi-annual event in Jordan.

Plans are already under way for a similar exhibition at the same site in 1985, Jeremy Tryon from the public relations department of DRI told the Jordan Times.

Asked to comment on earlier reports from Europe claiming MEIDE '83 had been called off, Mr. Tryon dismissed them as rumours with absolutely no base in fact.

"I too have heard these stories and I would say these are just rumours with no basis whatsoever," he said. "The fact that MEIDE '83 is going ahead as scheduled and will be opened Tuesday should, in itself, be a proper answer to such rumours," he added.

Mr. Tryon had high praise for the Jordanian government, customs and Free Zones Corporation officials for the "most gracious co-operation" extended to DRI in organising the exhibition.

**Local co-operation lauded**

"It was really amazing... the way the equipments were cleared through customs and other formalities. Procedures which would otherwise take days to complete were over in a matter of hours," Mr. Tryon said.

MEIDE '83 is the first-ever exhibition organised by DRI, a Washington-based private establishment, and "we are most pleased that the response to it is quite substantial," Mr. Tryon, who is in charge of DRI public relations, said.

DRI activities include consultancy to defence est-



Visiting World Islamic League Secretary-General Abdullah Omar Nasif (fourth from left) Saturday visits the University of Jordan campus as the guest of

its president (to Dr. Nasif's right), Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali (Petra photo)

## Islamic league head visits U. of J.

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting World Islamic League (WIL) Secretary-General Abdullah Omar Nasif Saturday called at the University of Jordan and met its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Nasif was briefed during his visit on the university's development, its activities and programmes.

Dr. Nasif, who was accom-

panied by his visiting delegation, showed special interest in the university's programmes on Islamic teaching and was informed about summer programmes offered on various scientific and cultural subjects to students from Arab and Islamic nations.

Dr. Majali then presented the guests with gifts and accompanied them on a tour of a number of faculties including the Shari'a Faculty which teaches Islamic law

and religion as well as the Islamic centre.

Later, Dr. Nasif called at a project site where the martyr Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Mosque is being built and also visited Saladdin Mosque at Ashrafieh.

Dr. Nasif left Jordan at the end of his three-day visit Saturday evening. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

## Mineral purchasers to be favoured in tender awards

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign companies or institutions bidding for development project contracts in Jordan will from now on be required to present conclusive guarantees that they will import reasonable quantities of Jordanian phosphates and potash, according to a communiqué issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

It said that all government departments, and public institutions and companies with government or government-affiliated agency part shares in their capital should give priority in awarding tenders to contractors whose countries abide by these regulations and

conditions especially those countries whose trade balance with Jordan is heavily in their favour.

Jordan is keen to implement its development projects and also marketing its raw materials and industrial products particularly its chemical fertilisers and phosphates the communiqué said. Therefore we find it necessary to stipulate that the implementation of new contracts for projects to be carried out in Jordan by foreign companies should be linked with guarantees for the export of Jordanian phosphate and potash, the communiqué said.

## Jordanians given tourism award

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Five Jordanians were awarded the International Award of Tourism, Golden Helm, during a ceremony held, by the organisers of the 15th International Congress for Tourism Experts and Helmsmen of Tourism, here Saturday at the conference hall of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

In all 20 out of the 30 candidates from around the world received the international award for their contribution to the international tourism industry.

Present at the awards ceremony were Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nowar, the honorary president of the congress, Director-General at the ministry Michael Hamarnah, Executive President of the Congress Giuseppe Imperato, Golden Helm President Joseph Quatacker, President of the International Public Relations — Tourism Vittorio A. Imperato and the 100 participants at the six-day congress.

The five Jordanians who were awarded the Golden Helm were Ziad Annab, general manager of the Industrial Development Bank, Ali Ghandour, chairman of the board of directors and president of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Nasser Kawa, general manager of

the Petra Travel and Tourism Company, Munir Nassar, managing director of International Traders Co. and Nabih Hazzal, general manager of the Holiday Inn.

Mr. Abu Nowar and Falk Bisarat, who is the president of the BTC Tours and Travel Agency, received special awards of the Golden Helm for their contribution towards the 15th international congress.

**Tourism promotes peace**

Earlier Saturday, the Jordanian minister officially ended the congress with a closing address in which he stressed the importance of promoting the cause of peace through tourism, also stressing that peace "is vital to life and humanity."

Mr. Abu Nowar expressed his appreciation and gratitude to all those who worked for the success of the 15th international congress.

Mr. Imperato, who made a general review of the congress at the end of its final meeting, reiterated the need to form a special committee to follow up programmes discussed at the congress for promoting tourism and for the exchange of expertise in tourism among various countries.

During the final session of the congress, several speakers praised Jordan's achievements in tourism

## China increases potash demand after King's visit

By Wassab Samawi  
Petra

AMMAN — In the wake of His Majesty King Hussein's talks with Chinese leaders during his recent visit to the People's Republic of China, the Arab Potash Company (APC) will increase its exports of Jordanian potash to China to 60,000 tonnes for this year, according to APC Director Ali Khasawneh.

He said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that a Chinese cargo ship will dock at the port of Aqaba towards the end of this month to take delivery of 30,000 tonnes of phosphates.

This year, APC will sell 300,000 tonnes of potash mostly to far eastern nations including China and India. The company then aims to raise its production level to 1.2 million tonnes by 1986, when the potash plant positioned on the Dead Sea will be completed. Mr. Khasawneh said.

Also, he said, there are studies at present being undertaken to consider the doubling of this figure in view of the increasing demand for Jordanian potash by China and India.

According to Mr. Khasawneh, it is in the interest of China and India to buy Jordan's potash because they save nearly \$8 for every tonne they would otherwise have to import from other sources.

APC's prices are similar to those charged by Canada — the biggest world exporter of potash but our potash is cheaper for the far eastern countries than Canada's because the transportation distance involved is shorter thus making the freight cost considerably less. Mr. Khasawneh said.

Mr. Khasawneh revealed that APC makes a profit of \$10 per tonne when selling potash to India and China. "That's why APC has drawn up plans to sell nearly 75

per cent of its total potash production to far eastern countries," Mr. Khasawneh said.

Jordan sells potash to Indonesia, China and India, all of which are Asian nations, as Jordan maintains very strong ties with these countries, Mr. Khasawneh added.

However, he said, the world potash market has improved lately and the prices have risen by \$3 per tonne, he said. By the middle of 1984, he added, the price is expected to have rise by between \$7 and \$10.

One of the main factors that helps Jordan export considerable quantities of potash is the presence of a modern port at Aqaba which can load ships with up to 2,000 tonnes of potash per hour, Mr. Khasawneh pointed out.

He said that once the potash market in the United States improves, Canada will export most of its potash production to its southern neighbour, thus opening even wider avenues for Jordan to market its product in Asia and the far east.

## Bahraini economic team expected

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-member Bahraini economic delegation is due in Amman Tuesday for talks on promoting Jordanian-Bahraini trade and economic cooperation.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade said that the talks will cover ways of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and measures to be

taken to encourage trade delegations from both states to visit each other's countries to display national products and promote their sale.

Also to be discussed is the prospect of establishing Jordanian and Bahraini trade centres in Manama and Amman and the launching of joint industrial ven-

tures in both countries, the spokesman said.

The Jordanian team will be led by Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani while the Bahraini team will be led by Mr. Issa Abdullah Abu Rashid, under-secretary at the Bahraini ministry of finance and economy.

## Mufti visits rural community projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti Saturday made a tour of a number of centres and projects of social development in the northern and central Jordan Valley.

Mrs. Mufti first visited the M'adi Rural Community Centre set up by the Ministry of Education where she was acquainted with the various social activities which the centre performs in the

area.

The minister then visited Kramieh village where she inspected a number of houses being built by the ministry in cooperation with the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) and the rural community centre in the village.

Mrs. Mufti also inspected an agricultural services project being implemented in cooperation with the centre which aims at en-

couraging housewives to grow vegetables in the gardens.

Mrs. Mufti later visited the Kramieh Dress-making Centre and attended the graduation of a group of women specialising in dress-making and embroidery.

Mrs. Mufti also opened the Wadi Al Yabes Ladies Rural Society which runs a kindergarten and a dress-making centre.

## Momani arrives in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani arrived here Saturday at the head of a delegation to attend a conference of the Arab ministers of housing and reconstruction which is due to open in the Tunisian town of Suse Tuesday.

The ministers will discuss the issue of reconstructing Palestinian camps in Lebanon which were

destroyed during the Zionist invasion of that country, and ways of extending support to Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule, according to Mr. Momani.

Also on the agenda, he said, are such subjects as supporting the work of a centre on the restoration of Jerusalem's Islamic places and promoting cooperation between the Arab Cities Organisation and the United Nations.

## Indian book fair starts

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Indian book fair was opened Saturday at the University of Jordan library by the university's acting president, Mohammad Al Samra.

Present during the inauguration were Ashok Kumar, first secretary at the embassy of India here, and Mr. Kala, representative of the Delhi-based UBS Publishers and

Distributors Company, which is exhibiting more than 4,000 books on various subjects ranging from science and mathematics to Islam at the fair.

A number of Arabic books are also on display.

The exhibition runs through until Nov. 17.

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## WSC to open Zarqa project tenders

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) is in the process of announcing tenders for the implementation of a water and sewerage project in the Zarqa region as part of a project expected to cost JD 35 million.

According to Midhat Sharabi, the project's director, by Nov. 14 the WSC will have announced all tenders for the present project which involves the construction of a wastewater treatment plant, the laying of sewers at Sukhneh, main sewer lines from Ruseifa to Sukhneh in addition to the purchasing 240 kilometres of piping to drain away rain water in Zarqa and Ruseifa.

By the middle of next year, Mr. Sharabi said six other tenders will be announced for the building of water and sewerage networks in the region to complete the first phase.

Work on the project will start in April next year and will be completed by 1988, Mr. Sharabi said. The project will be financed by

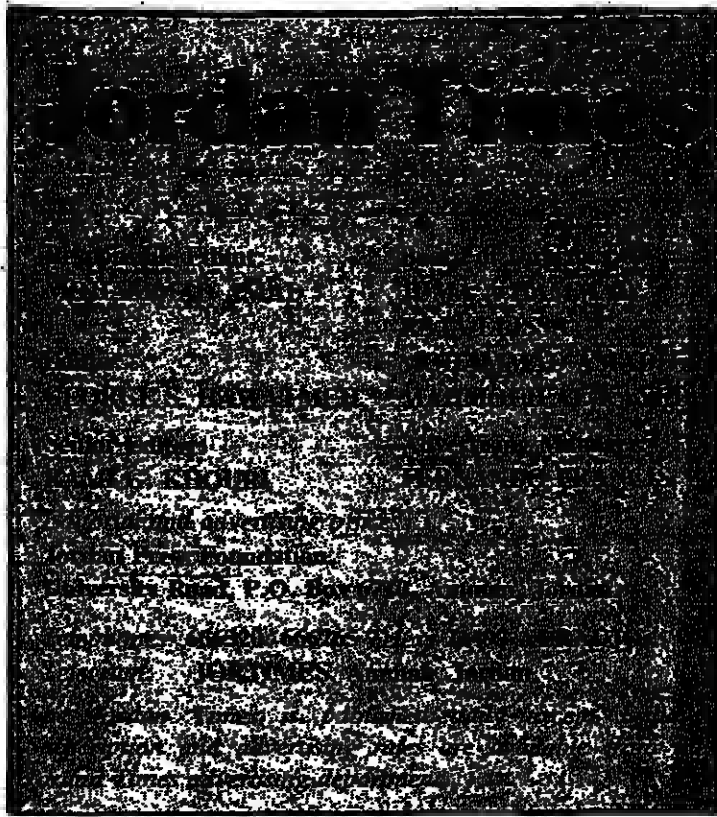
loans and financial aid from World Bank as well as U.S., West German and Saudi Arabian financial institutions in addition to the Jordanian government treasury, Mr. Sharabi said.

He added that the WSC and local and international consulting firms will supervise the implementation of the project.

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## A U.S.-Israeli Suez?

IN THE past several days, a new war in the Middle East — involving the Americans, the Israelis and Syrians and the Palestinians — has become an alarming possibility. From the noises they have been making the Americans are plainly preparing the world for direct joint U.S.-Israeli action in Lebanon, ostensibly in reprisal for the recent bomb blasts which killed American, French and Israeli soldiers.

Ever since the bombings the United States has made it quite clear that they intend to retaliate once the culprits are identified. Both they and the Israelis now put part of the blame on the Syrians. But it plainly goes deeper than simple reprisals. The American Sixth Fleet anchored in the east Mediterranean has been massively reinforced — there are now 300 U.S. jet fighters in the region and a further two aircraft carriers are on their way. The Israelis for their part have called up their reservists. Meanwhile, there are frenzied consultations between the two.

All the signs are that just like last year when Begin used the assassination attempt on Israel's London ambassador to launch his invasion of Lebanon, President Reagan and Yitzhak Shamir are now using the bombings to stage another invasion — this time to deal with Lebanon once and for all. They know that if they take out Syrian and PLO positions in the Bekaa Valley and in the north around Tripoli, the whole of Lebanon (as opposed to the area controlled by the government) will become a U.S. sphere of influence. Opposition to President Gemayel will dry up and he will be able to impose his ideas on the country. That includes making his peace treaty with Israel an effective reality.

The State Department has even sought out the opinion of its allies, notably the British, Italians and French, on their reaction should Washington make a move. They wisely advise against action. Even Mrs. Thatcher has told the deputy secretary of state that Britain will not support any U.S. action against Syrian positions.

Not that this is going to have any effect on President Reagan. For someone who still believes in glib diplomacy, as recent events in Grenada showed, a new Suez-style mission is thoroughly in keeping.

Damascus certainly takes the danger seriously enough to mobilise its own reserves. And if it is President Reagan's intention to attack Syrian positions, he had best beware. It would be sheer madness for the Americans to take any action in Lebanon, let alone to ally itself with Israel in an attack against the Syrians. It would be the end of whatever influence Washington has in the Middle East — and with it, will go the economic position of America.

The Arabs may be disunited but they will rally as a man against American intervention. Even the moderates will break with the United States. Everyone knows that Lebanon is a problem — but it is an Arab problem not an American one, and certainly not an Israeli one. That is something that all the Lebanese from the right-wing Falangists to the Druze and pro-Syrians agree — Arab News Jeddah.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Arabs must wake up

ARABS STILL remember that the Palestine problem was once above all other priorities for Arab countries and had attracted much of the world's attention. Later side issues appeared and took over as the number one priority, like the right of the Palestinians to take their own decisions, the Palestinian legitimacy and the conflict around Tripoli in northern Lebanon. It is clear that the Palestine problem has been on the retreat recently, pushed in to the background. This was brought about due to interference by Arab countries in the internal affairs of the Palestinian people.

The Arabs are also aware of the fact that Israel's strategy is based on two factors: Swallowing up Arab land and pushing the Palestine problem to the background so that the international community will forget about it. The Israelis are being helped in achieving their goal by Arab countries which have given the chance to Israel to pursue its policy of building settlements in the occupied land. This means that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is now facing two dangers: The attacks on its fighters in Lebanon and the Israeli expansionist policies in the occupied Arab lands. When will the Arabs wake up and look around them?

#### Al Dustour: Arab 'police' needed

THE SYRIANS are massing tanks and forces around Tripoli with the purpose of launching a final assault on the Palestinian fighters there. The Syrian moves are aimed at paving the way for end of the legitimate Palestinian leadership to substitute it by another one taking orders from Damascus directly. The Arab mediators who arranged the present ceasefire in Lebanon are now called on to consolidate the ceasefire and to prevent it from being violated and spreading to other regions. We believe that the mediators have taken these initial steps of arranging the ceasefire to bring about negotiations between the combatants and not simply to allow them time to re-equip and bring in reinforcements in preparation for another round. We believe also that the Arab mediators would not want their work to vanish in thin air.

They are called on to double their efforts to stop any moves towards escalating the fighting and also towards preventing the Syrians from backing the rebels. The Arab mediators should resort to peacekeeping troops to police this shaky ceasefire and could employ troops from various Arab countries under the Arab League umbrella to stop any recurrence of hostilities. The important thing is to prevent any more outbreaks of war between the Palestinian brothers.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Conspiracy grows

AS THE legitimate Palestinian leadership is being besieged in Tripoli by rebel forces backed by Syria and Libya, the enemies of the Arab World are tampering with Jordan's security. There is no coincidence that explosives are being found in our country, diplomats are shot at and killed or injured and campaigns are being launched against Jordan at a time when anti Arab forces have begun their fiercest assault yet on the PLO to oust its fighters from Lebanon and, to drive them into oblivion. These forces are now carrying out a task included in a comprehensive plan directed against the Arab states in general and the Palestinians in particular. The whole conspiracy started with the signing of the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This was followed by the invasion of Lebanon to destroy the PLO and, when this invasion failed, to achieve its aim, Arabs were recruited to carry out the job for the Israelis.

The events in the Arab World at present, in Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan are part of the plan that has been drawn up by the enemies of the Arab Nation. The Arab people everywhere and Jordanians in particular should be vigilant and aware of these conspiracies and dangers and should stem in the bud.

## COME TO THINK OF IT

# Behind Moscow's 'rebutal' of Syria

By Ibrahim Abu Nab

AMMAN — The recent Syrian-backed pressure on PLO chairman Yasser Arafat to quit Tripoli is perhaps another way for the Syrians to get round the Soviet rebuke dealt to them in Moscow earlier this week and still try to achieve the same objective, namely, wiping out the PLO's political credibility and reducing its military arm into a division in the Syrian Army just like the misnamed "Palestine Liberation Army."

The Soviet rebuke to the Syrian regime came to be known last Friday when the Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam left Moscow with a clear call from the Kremlin for the restoration of PLO unity. The official Soviet news agency TASS, reporting Mr. Khaddam's departure, said Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told him at a Kremlin banquet: "We consider as extremely important and urgent the need to overcome strife and restore unity in the ranks of the Palestine resistance movement."

As if trying to defend the Syrian regime's policies, Mr. Khaddam replied, with no mention of Mr. Arafat, by saying that the Palestinians should be allowed to return to their homeland "under the leadership of the organisation for the liberation of Palestine, their sole and legitimate representative." The stock phrase, however, could not hide the fact that the Syrian regime had perhaps gone too far in its support of the Fateh dissidents or in manipulating them.

As one Fateh dissident was told by a loyalist just a few days after the emergence of the rebellion last May, "from Mecca to Moscow, we are all for you if you really want just correction and reform. But if you are playing into the hands of the Syrians for your own self-aggrandisement, then I can tell you from now that from Mecca to Moscow, all will be against you in the end." Mr. Nizar Saleh, the white haired cantankerous ringleader of the dissidents replied: "I can tell you that from Moscow to

Damascus, there will be but one solid front for the liberation of Palestine, the whole of Palestine."

While Moscow kept giving Arafat verbal support and telling the dissidents that their movement was "interesting" and "significant", the hot heads of the rebellion believed themselves and started calling Arafat a "traitor" who should be tried for having left Beirut for Tunis, and many other things as well. This was in spite of the fact that the rebels' Soviet friends kept advising that even if Arafat were traitor indeed, he should be made to disappear gracefully with a statue for his heroism and leadership. But the dissidents over-reached themselves and heeded no such advice. As one Arab diplomat put it, each one of them must have put himself prematurely in the shoes of a Mao or a Castro.

Granted, the Soviet position vis-a-vis Arafat was looking somewhat vague. While they insisted on the unity of the

PLO as a necessary requirement for preserving the unity of the Arabs, the Soviets did not insist very much on Arafat's leadership in view, perhaps, of his so-called flirtation with the Reagan initiative for peace in the Middle East. They must have reasoned that a counterweight to Arafat in the PLO was useful and therefore they did not discourage the dissidents.

The whole exercise, however, was not amusing.

With an armada of American warships and planes converging on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean for a purported attack on Syria itself or Syrian-controlled territory in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the situation looked ominous and embarrassing for the Soviet Union. Reports from Washington about a possible U.S.-Syrian understanding, in keeping with the Syrian behaviour during the battle of Beirut, made the Soviets unable to take the American buildup against Syria completely for real. The possibility

of its being a coverup for Syrian invidious and insidious games could not be ruled out. The faltering Syrian regime was dying for a Palestinian card to play with intelligently in front of the Americans.

By trying to gain more cards, albeit false ones, in the deadly Mideastern game, the Syrian regime might have been seen blackmailing all of its friends into the acceptance of its so-called independent decision-making. But by the same token of denying the PLO its own independent decision-making for fear of a sellout, Syria must have been told by the Soviets that it could not be so "independent" as to deal with the devil under the table and call upon God for help.

Moscow may have to thank Arafat in the end for calling off the Syrian bluff. While he missed the opportunity to unmask the Syrian and Libyan regimes in the battle of Beirut, he seems not to have missed it in Tripoli. In fact, Tripoli might have been of his own staging as some of his adversaries suggest.

But they (Syrians and dissidents) fell into the trap nevertheless. Palestinians everywhere wondered why the so-called "new liberators" should go to Tripoli for the kill and attack refugee camps while the Israelis were still in the south of Lebanon. Is it so necessary to "liberate" Tripoli from Arafat while everywhere else is so unliberated from the Israelis?

Now, after the Soviet so-called rebuke, it is up to Syrian President Assad and Libya's Col. Qadhafi to beat an organised retreat from the walls of Tripoli where Arafat had stayed the course and proved more wily than his rivals ever thought him to be.

The battle of wits is not over yet. But the PLO under Arafat's tough leadership may yet emerge as a stronger political force in world affairs. If this happens, the final credit may have to go to the Palestinian people who rallied to Arafat's side when they discovered what we might call a big, dirty game.

## While Lebanese apprehend internationalised confrontation...

By David Betts  
Reuters

BEIRUT — Fears of a new war involving international forces gripped many Lebanese now as they read of signs that the United States, Israel and Syria were hardening their stand and in some cases building up their forces.

A respected columnist in the country's biggest newspaper wrote Friday: "A battle is forthcoming."

A diplomat whose duties take him to many parts of Lebanon said he found an atmosphere of fear everywhere. "And I myself expect something to happen perhaps in 48 hours."

Several portents have led to this attitude among people who are accustomed to bad news and who have suffered eight years of more or less continual armed strife.

While battles raged between rival Palestinian forces in the north, Lebanon also learned this week that Syria had begun calling up reservists, that the U.S. fleet off the coast had been strengthened, that Israel had sealed off southern Lebanon and that Syrian gunners had fired at U.S. fighter planes.

Apprehension about a major outbreak of fighting grew against a background of nightly clashes in the southern suburbs of Beirut, shelling in nearby mountains, car bombs in the city and sniping in the countryside.

American F-14 "Tomcat" fighter bombers scream over Beirut from time to time to remind friend and foe of the American military might here and offshore. Israeli officials said this week the U.S. had built up its fleet in the area to 30 ships.

Armoured personnel carriers of the Lebanese army trundle through the streets of Beirut. Checkpoints are everywhere, and there is no sign of an easing of a strictly enforced nightly curfew that keeps Beirut residents indoors after 8 p.m.

### Israeli callup

Adding to the tension, the Israeli military command announced Thursday that it had successfully completed Israel's first military mobilisation exercise in five years.

War-weary people in the Beirut area flinched Friday to the sound of explosion after explosion. The blasts turned out to be part of an exercise by elements of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

Theories abound about the shape the expected battle involving international forces might take.

The communist daily newspaper An-Nidaa said Friday "various sources" had confirmed that "the United States is going to launch the expected aggression on Lebanon all alone. The date for the aggression had originally been

set for yesterday (Thursday)."

It said the U.S. and its European allies had decided to keep Israel out of any new war in Lebanon "because of the tremendous damage that Israeli participation would cause to the interests of Europe and the United States in the Arab region."

A respected political analyst of the independent An-Nahar newspaper quoted informed sources Friday as saying the present climate suggested "something" was about to happen.

The sources said the U.S. and its allies had been conferring about a military strike since twin suicide bomb attacks on American and French headquarters in Beirut on Oct. 23 in which 297 people were killed.

They said the consultations were similar to those by Britain, France and Israel in 1956 before their forces pushed towards the Suez Canal when it was nationalised by the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

An-Nahar's analyst said the new military action could take three forms — an all-out assault to pacify Beirut's southern suburbs and defeat Shi'ite militiamen, an attack on Druze fighters in the nearby Shouf Mountains, or an Israeli push north to reoccupy central Lebanese territory it gave up in September.

An Al-Nahar political columnist said Friday there were conflicting views within the Reagan

administration about what action to take.

He said Secretary of State George Shultz wanted to strike against Syria because he blamed Damascus for freezing the May troop-withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel. But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger opposed such action because of the damage it would do to U.S.-Arab relations, he added.

### No prelude

The conservative newspaper Al-Anwar dismissed talk of war and said Syrian firing Thursday at U.S. planes was not a prelude to any "real" events.

Summing up the current situation, it said: "American planes are flying over Syrian positions without firing at them, and Syrian positions fire at U.S. planes without touching them."

"America looks as weak as a militia, Israel has become a paper tiger. The U.S. battleship New Jersey patrolling off the Lebanese coast looks like a Lebanese security patrol."

"The Palestinians are fighting each other with tanks and heavy artillery without any hope of returning to Palestine or to south Lebanon or even staying in north Lebanon."

"The Lebanese go to Geneva to come in terms with each other, and foreigners come to Lebanon to fight."

## No such thing as limited nuclear war

EVEN A limited exchange of nuclear weapons will so blot out the sun with smoke and soot, a group of scientists asserted recently that life for the survivors will be almost impossible in the ensuing dark and cold. Paramount Pictures has just released "The Testament," a movie about life after the Bomb ... in two weeks. ABC will broadcast "The Day After," a movie about a typical American city following a nuclear strike.

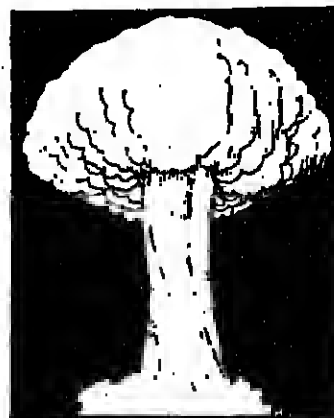
Why this deluge of restating the obvious? Doesn't everyone know by now that nuclear disaster is hazardous to "human" health? Surely every sensible person everywhere believes preventing it is the world's most important cause.

The hard question is how, and the settled, if crude, answer is nuclear deterrence. Deterrence works because it is based on horror. What different policy is desired by those who now agonise about the extent of the horror? There is no visible alternative to deterrence, no matter how ghastly the ways nuclear war would kill.

Yet there is one justification for the rush of profiles in apocalypse: some people's persistent conviction that some nuclear war would not kill everyone, that some nuclear war is survivable, even winnable. Cavalier statements from the Reagan administration about fighting nuclear war are in part to blame. For instance, officials once took a noisy interest in civil defence with shovels. But such ideas hide an important issue, one raised by the scientists who are predicting nuclear winter: Perhaps relatively few nuclear explosions are needed to trigger terminal effects.

Nuclear destruction may be measured in megatons of explosive power. The Hiroshima bomb contained far less than one megaton. The United States and the Soviet Union now possess weapons totalling about 12,000 megatons. In 1975, the National Academy of Sciences examined the probable effects of nuclear exchange involving 10,000 megatons.

The academy concluded that such an exchange would have no more effect on climate than the eruptions of large volcanoes, which inject similar amounts of dust into the high atmosphere: "At most, a 0.5-degree Celsius deviation from the average, less-



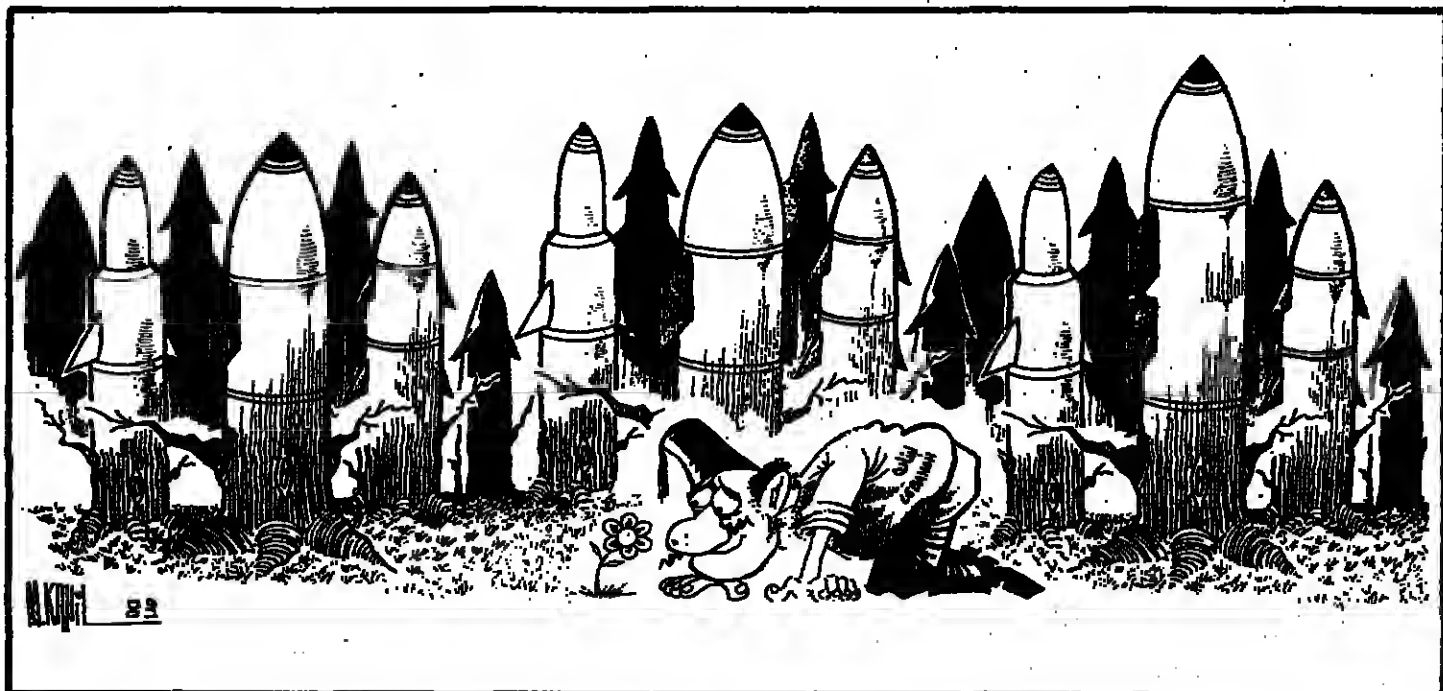
ting for a few years, might be expected." The consensus now emerging is that ground temperatures would drop well below freezing. Why the change?

Because until last year, no one thought about soot. It is no secret that Hiroshima and Nagasaki burned, yet scientists calculating climatic effects thought only of the dust from pulverised rocks and buildings, not of the soot and ash caused by fire. Being more absorbent, these particles block far more sunlight.

The scientists who spoke recently were describing a study that has not yet been published or properly checked. Nonetheless, their conjectures seem in line with parallel studies, including a second effort by the National Academy of Sciences.

The conjectures suggest that an exchange involving only 100 megatons could cause catastrophic changes in climate if it incinerated 100 cities. The sun would be almost totally blotted out through at least the Northern Hemisphere, land and water would freeze, only narrow strips along the coasts would be habitable and those would be ravaged by violent storms.

From such studies, some threshold megatonnage may be definable above which climatic disaster is likely. Such a figure should temper the casual talk of nuclear war-fighting capability. And while scientists argue about soot and sunlight, the public may wonder what other effects of nuclear war have not yet been taken into account. Defining degrees of destruction is not an empty exercise so long as there are those in the United States or the Soviet Union who believe there is any point in ever risking nuclear war. —The New York Times.



## ...Europeans no longer fear sweeping U.S. action

By John Rogers  
Reuters

LONDON — A week after the United States built up its fleet off Lebanon, its European allies appear confident that U.S. reprisals for the killing of U.S. Marines last month will be less sweeping than they feared.

The allies, anxiously eyeing U.S. threats to avenge the death of about 237 Marines in suicide bomb attacks, have quietly cautioned Washington against major retaliation that could exacerbate Middle East tensions.

Washington has not pinpointed those responsible for the suicide bombings, in which at least 56 French paratroops in the Lebanon peacekeeping force also died.

### Allied unease

Allied unease over possible broadening of the Lebanese conflict deepened when the United States reinforced its fleet in the eastern Mediterranean to some 30 ships and 300 aircraft.

Diplomatic contacts, including a swift European tour by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam earlier this week, helped reassure European governments. "I do not think there is a serious expectation of revenge," a British official said.

Mr. Dam was left in no doubt about European concern over the effects of U.S. retaliation, though

governments felt, it would be counter-productive to air their views further in public, the official said.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher urged caution but refused to say how Britain would react to a U.S. attack. She said it was up to the United States to decide "how far the laws of self-defence permit any action."

British officials have indicated that London would probably support limited reprisals to prevent further action by those held responsible for the Marines' deaths but would look less favourably on more sweeping military action.

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said after talks in Damascus that retaliation "could

set off an uncontrollable mechanism in a zone which is already very hot."

"One should try to punish the guilty but it is not legitimate for anybody to carry out indiscriminate acts of retaliation."

### Dutch worries

The Dutch government told Mr. Dam it was worried that the United States might become more deeply involved in Lebanon, and felt it would be hard to find those responsible for the bombings.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has spoken of a marked U.S.-French difference "in the latitude of intervention" in Lebanon. France is keen to preserve its independence of action and to avoid

getting sucked into a broader conflict on U.S. coast tails.

Despite such expressions of concern, the issue was scarcely raised in talks between Mrs. Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn last week.

This reinforced indications of allied confidence that Washington would not mount a major revenge assault in Lebanon.

Public reticence on the issue appeared to reflect a desire to avoid adding to transatlantic rifts in the Western alliance, following widespread criticism of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. By advance statements on action Washington might or might not take.

European diplomats said

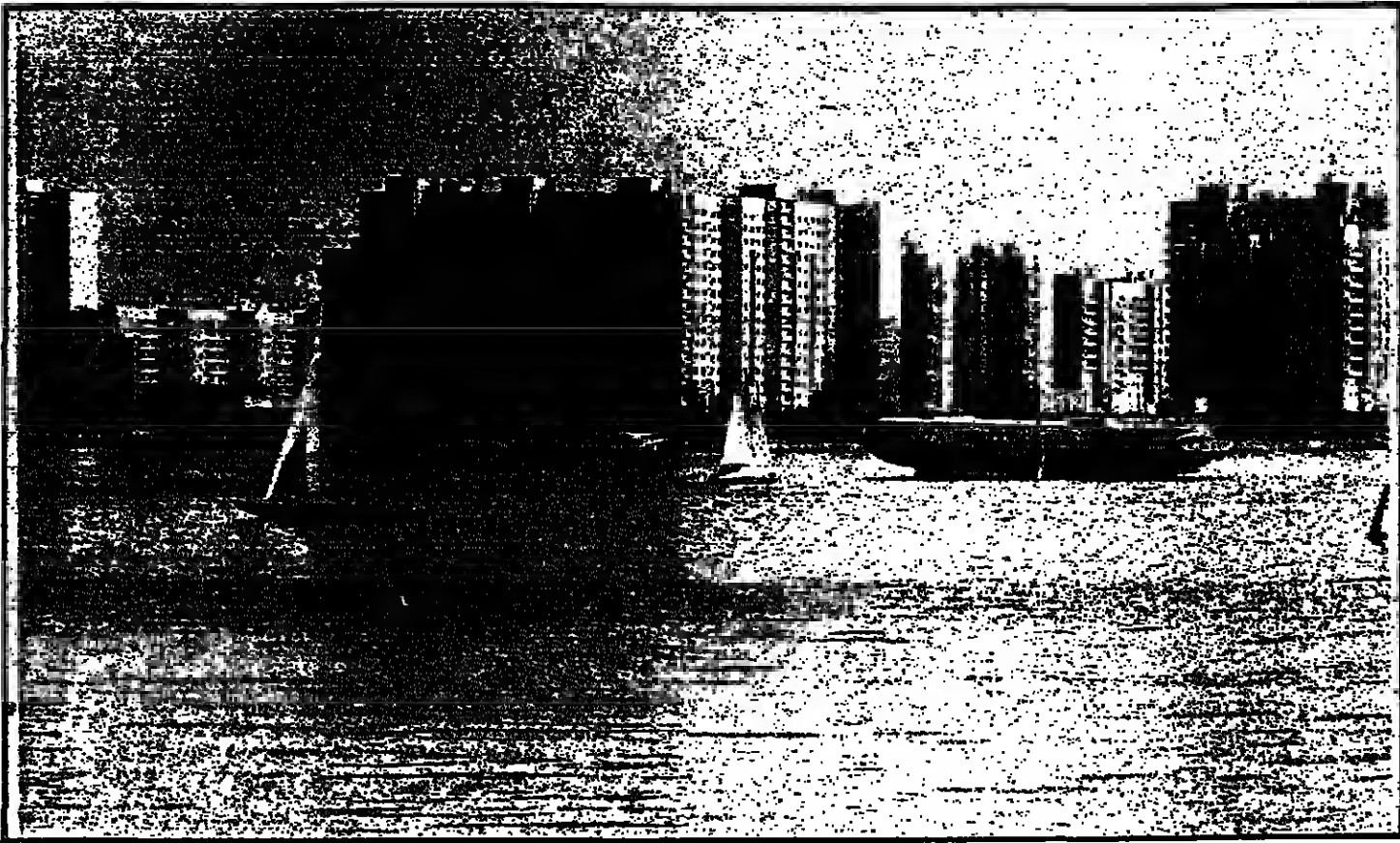
Washington, in weighing its options, would be influenced chiefly by the need to avoid any action which might endanger reconciliation talks in Geneva between Lebanese factional leaders.

The United States and its partners in the 5,800-man Lebanon peacekeeping force — France, Italy and Britain — have stated their full support for the talks, which started last week and are due to resume later this month.

In addition, the diplomats said, Washington had sacrificed the impact of a swift strike against the presumed suicide bombers — perhaps deliberately, to keep them in what one called "a state of nervous tension."

believe it





Only a few years ago swamps were in place of this residential area in Leningrad. (TASS photo).

## Leningrad beautifying its sea facade

LENINGRAD — Leningrad is a major Baltic Sea port in the Gulf of Finland. Yet, for some historical reasons, the city's residential areas had never reached the sea shore, for the coastal territory up there had been a swampy scrub regularly submerged beneath the Gulf of Finland's water.

The situation changed recently. Leningrad's sea facade is becoming worthy of the city's grandeur. Many coastal strips

have been elevated to levels outside the floods' reach. Enough dwelling space will be built on the broad 25 kilometres long neck of land, formerly ignored, to equal that of the whole St. Petersburg. The architectural feature of the new embankments and avenues will be supported by massive public buildings.

The Vasilyevsky Island's coast is turning into the major arena of this immense composition. A 17-storey hotel, "Pribaltyskaya",

has been constructed there on the seaside and a great number of new apartment houses have been built.

Another dwelling district for 140,000 residents is under construction there. Houses and highways emerge now on the territories formerly hidden beneath the gulf's waves.

The recently-built Morskaya (sea) Embankment, stretching 3.5 kilometres along the sea shore, forms the sea facade of Leningrad. People, as a rule are housed in

immediate proximity to where they work. Along with housing construction, building is under way of new nursery, secondary and vocational schools, hospitals and other public institutions in the Vasilyevsky Island.

Tram and trolley-bus ways have been considerably extended in the island and a new metro section has been commissioned connecting the Vasilyevsky Island with the city's centre. — TASS feature

## Over a million Germans take to the streets

By Achim Baum

BONN — Peace has brought more people to their feet than ever before in the Federal Republic of Germany, with the peace movement estimating at over one million the number of demonstrators who turned out in cities all over the country, to protest against nuclear armament in East and West.

Mass demonstrations were the climax of a week's activities, with half a million people estimated to have attended the central demonstration in Bonn, about 300,000 in Hamburg and a further 100,000 in West Berlin.

Imaginative innovations in peaceful protest hit the headlines. Demonstrators joined hands to form a human chain 108 kilometres long from Stuttgart to Neu-Ulm, where new U.S. missiles may well be stationed.

At the same time the entire Bonn government area was surrounded by non-violent demonstrators who formed a star-shaped human chain round the embassies of known and suspected nuclear powers America, Russia, Britain, France, China, India, Israel and South Africa. This symbolic gesture ended with peace movement delegations handing over petitions addressed to the respective heads of state and government.

Speakers at the Bonn demonstration included such well-known figures as Nobel laureate novelist Heinrich Böll and Nobel peace prize-winner Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic leader.

Mr. Böll said further arms build-up would be blasphemy. Mr. Brandt likewise opposed more



The police played their part in keeping peace movement demonstrations throughout the Federal Republic of Germany non-violent by quietly and eff-

iciently carrying blockading demonstrators away bodily (File photo).

and more nuclear missiles and was disappointed at the lack of political will to reach agreement in Geneva. Similar points were made by trade unionists, representatives of the peace movement from other countries and spokespeople for the Greens, or ecological and anti-nuclear party in the Bonn Bundestag.

All the demonstrations were

peaceful, apart from clashes between a handful of militants and the police after the Hamburg gathering. Non-violence was a point on which the organisers insisted, and even the Bonn government parties, whose views differ from those of the demonstrators on missile modernisation, had to admit there was no violence to speak of. It was

a feather in the peace movement's cap.

The Christian Democrats, Chancellor Kohl's party, held counter-demonstrations in Wolfenbutel and Munich in support of missile modernisation by NATO, failing agreement between the superpowers at the Geneva missile talks. — German feature

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## Liverpool clings on to top spot

LONDON (R) — Champions Liverpool kept the lead in the English soccer first division but had to work hard for a 2-2 draw against Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday.

West Ham swamped bottom-of-the-table Wolves 3-0 to move into second place, one point behind Liverpool and ahead of Manchester United on goal difference.

Manchester United drew 1-1 with struggling Leicester City. England captain Bryan Robson put United ahead in the final minute of the first half but Leicester winger Steve Lynex equalised for the home side 11 minutes after the interval.

Liverpool, who took their familiar place at the top of the table only last Sunday, looked set to stretch their lead at Spurs when Irish international Mike Robinson beat Tottenham's ex-Liverpool goalkeeper Ray Clemence.

But Scottish international Steve Archibald was on hand in the 23rd minute to notch his 11th goal in 13

games, receiving an excellent pass from Glenn Hoddle and rounding goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar before scoring.

Welsh striker Ian Rush put the champions back in front in the 69th minute, knocking in the rebound after Clemence had palmed out a shot by Kenny Dalglish. But three minutes later Hoddle scored from the penalty spot to make it 2-2.

Rush's goal was his ninth in five matches. Alan Kennedy, who supplied the pass for the first Liverpool goal, handed Spurs their second equaliser when he fouled Graham Roberts in the penalty area.

Hoddle, who scored with a penalty in Tottenham's 2-1 defeat by Arsenal in the League Cup on Wednesday, slotted home his second spot-kick of the week.

West Ham, the leaders earlier in the season, regained ground with their fine away win over Wolves. England veteran Trevor Brooking opened their tally in just four minutes and Dave Swindlehurst and Tony Cottee added two more after the interval.

Luton were held to a 1-1 draw at home to Birmingham and were joined on 23 points — four behind Liverpool and three behind West Ham and Manchester United — by Southampton and Coventry.

Southampton beat West Bromwich Albion 1-0, thanks to a 19th minute penalty by Steve Moran, and Coventry defeated Queen's Park Rangers by the same margin. David Bamber was the Coventry marksman.

Spurs, involved with Liverpool in one of five drawn games in the first division, are a point adrift of Luton. Southampton and Coventry.

On a low-scoring day in the first division, three goals was the biggest haul, begged by West Ham and Sunderland. Colin West, Mark Proctor and Gordon Chisholm netted the Sunderland goals which sank Watford.

England striker Peter Withe, second to Rush in the individual scoring table, collected his 13th goal of the season to give Aston Villa a 1-1 draw against Stoke whose marksman was international winger Mark Chamberlain.

Arsenal, elated by their mid-week League Cup win over London arch-rivals Tottenham, were brought down to earth again at Ipswich where they lost 1-0 to an Eric Gates goal early in the second half.

## Tae Kwon Do committee to initiate Arab federation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Tae Kwon Do Federation has set up a five-member committee chaired by Dr. Mohammad Khair Mansser to arrange for a meeting in Amman that will initiate an Arab Tae Kwon Do Federation. Decision to form the committee came at a meeting by the federation's board and in follow up to steps in this direction taken by Jordan's delegation to the recently concluded World Tae Kwon Do championships in Denmark.

The federation has also decided to take part in an international karate competition which is due to be held in Egypt from Nov. 20 to 23 in an observer status and to dispatch referee Majid Tawfiq to take part in a referee's course to start on Sunday.

A federation spokesman said that the board has also decided to hold a three-day referees refresher course prior to the start of the Junior Tae Kwon Do and Karate Championships from Dec. 1 and 3.

The federation has also set up a committee to prepare for the publication of a booklet on the federation in response to directives by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

## Kuwait, Qatar, move to Olympic soccer 2nd round

AMMAN (J.T.) — Qatar defeated Syria 1-0 in the Olympic soccer qualifying competition on Friday in Doha, the Qatari News Agency reported.

The victory meant that Qatar joined Kuwait to move forward to the second round of the Los Angeles Olympic tournament.

The Qatar-Syria clash was the last of the group matches that also included Jordan and Kuwait.

Kuwait topped the group with 8 points, followed by Qatar in second place with 7. Syria was third with 6 points and bottom of the group, Jordan with one point gained when their home match against Qatar ended in a 0-0 draw two weeks ago.

## Romanians move within a point of finals

LIMASSOL, Cyprus (R) — Romania moved to within one point of securing a place in the European Soccer Championship finals when they snatched a 1-0 win over Cyprus in a Group Five qualifying match here on Saturday.

Ladislao Boloni netted the vital goal 13 minutes from time to haul the Romanians level on 11 points with group leaders Sweden, who have completed their fixtures.

Now the Romanians need just one point from their last game in Czechoslovakia later this month to book their trip to France next year.

But Czechoslovakia, with seven

points from six games, could still qualify for the finals themselves. They must beat World Champions Italy at home next week and the Romanians to force a three-way tie in the group with the qualifiers decided on goal difference.

Boloni broke the deadlock in a dull match when he raced in to meet Michail Klein's left-wing cross and beat Cypriot goalkeeper Andreas Constantinou with a powerful header.

The Cypriots, without a win in their seven qualifying matches, were pinned in their own half for long periods.

But the Romanians failed to create more than a handful of realistic scoring chances, relying instead on long-range efforts from outside the penalty area which Constantinou dealt with easily.

Cyprus almost stole the lead five minutes into the second half when George Savvides broke from midfield and fired over.

Romanian goalkeeper Silviu Lung was forced to save full length from Iannis Yiangoudakis 10 minutes later, when the Cypriot's low raking shot nearly skidded in at the foot of the post.

Constantinou saved well from Radion Catamarn in Romania's best chance of the half before Boloni struck to secure the points.

## Angry Connors hits out at officialdom

LONDON (R) — Jimmy Connors, still smarting over the \$1,000 fine he collected for bad language and behaviour on Thursday, fired a broadside at tennis officialdom after strolling into the semifinals of the London Grand Prix Championship Friday night.

Connors, who beat fellow-American Vitas Gerulaitis 6-4, 6-2, was visibly angry over the fines incurred during his quarter-final win over Hank Pfister on Thursday.

"I'm losing my love for tennis," the U.S. Open Champion said. "If they're going to start scrutinising every word I say they'll force me out before I'm finished."

Connors, seeded to meet John McEnroe in Sunday's final, admitted he was loathe to go out on court Friday night and added: "I'm getting too old for all this."

"The fans want to see good tennis. That's why they come. But they also want to go home and tell their friends: 'You should have seen Connors. He picked a flower and stuck it in his ear.'"

Connors, in sublime form all week as he chases his 101st major singles title, delivered quotes carrying the same sting as his famous groundstrokes.

"If they're going to take the fun away from me I'll go out and play exhibition tennis. I know you've got to draw the line somewhere

but it must be remembered we're out there in the heat of the battle and some commonsense should be used."

"You can't tell me there's single person at Wembley who doesn't swear in the heat of the moment. But the fact remains I didn't say a single word last night which warranted a fine."

"If they're going to start scrutinising every move I make, Nastase makes, or McEnroe makes, they'll force them all out of the game. Then they'll just be left with the tennis, and if they do that they'll be in real trouble."

McEnroe, who was also in trouble Thursday night in a war of words with fellow-American Vince Van Patten, light-heartedly turned his attention on the spectators Friday night.

MrEnroe, chasing his fifth

Wembley title in six years, cruised into the semifinals with a 6-3, 6-3 win over Denton, then, to the cigarette smokers' consternation, hit out at the smokers in the arena.

"I don't understand how they can't go two hours without a cigarette," said the top seed, who will meet Sweden's Anders Jarryd for a place in the final.

Jarryd, first round conqueror of third seeded compatriot Mats Wilander, continued his giant-killing march with a crushing 6-1, 6-2 win over American number four seed Gene Mayer 6-1, 6-2.

Both McEnroe and Denton asked the tournament referee to ask people to stop smoking.

At one point Denton shouted across the net to McEnroe: "I can't see a thing over here, it's like a London fog."

## 1986 World Cup format to be decided next month

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation's World Cup organising committee would decide between two alternative formats for the 1986 finals in Mexico at a meeting on Dec. 6, FIFA General Secretary Joseph Blatter said on Friday.

The committee would also decide whether the finals should begin on May 17 or May 31 and report to their executive two days later.

Blatter said one format involved a first round with four groups of six teams, each playing five matches. The top two teams in each group would qualify for the quarter-finals and further progress would be on a knockout basis.

There would be no play-off for third and fourth places and a total of 67 matches would be played.

The second proposal envisaged a first round of six four-team groups, with the top two in each group and the best four third-placed teams going into a 16-team second round.

The tournament would then

continue on a knockout basis, which, with a third place play-off, would mean a total of 52 matches.

A third option of eight groups with three teams in each and embarking 56 matches had been discarded, Blatter said.

He added that the championship would be played over a period of between 23 and 25 days — several days fewer than the 1982 finals in Spain.

A record 119 countries have entered for the preliminary rounds of the cup.

## Windies falter in 3rd test

AHMEDABAD, India (R) — Three early wickets to medium-pacer Roger Binny and four middle-order victims to left-arm spinner Mahinder Singh put India on top on the first day of the third cricket test against West Indies here on Saturday.

At the close West Indies were 209 for eight but the state of the pitch could make that total more formidable than it appears.

The newly-laid pitch, which is being used for the first time, was unreliable in pace and bounce and the tourists lost three wickets for only 27 runs before Clive Lloyd and Larry Gomes steadied the innings with a 107-run fourth-wicket partnership.

Skipper Lloyd, who reached 2,000 test runs against India when he had scored 26, played a disciplined and responsible innings of 68 while Gomes gave him valuable support in scoring 38.

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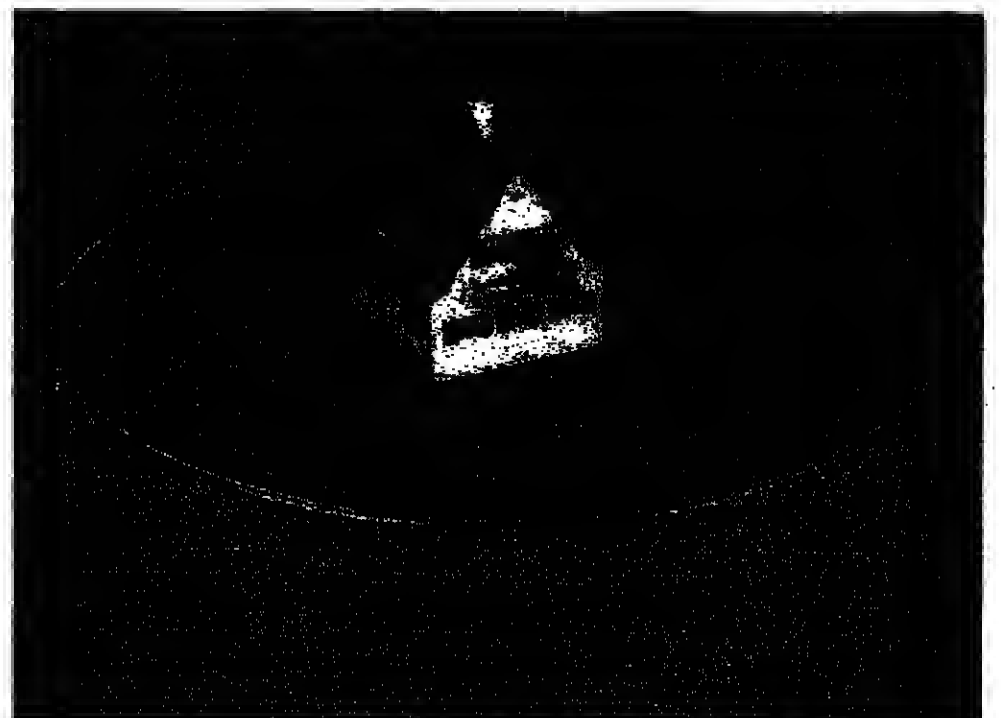
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— Last date for purchase of tender documents is Dec. 11, 1983.  
— Last date for submitting tenders is Dec. 25, 1983, at the Govt. Tenders Directorate.

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# 100,000 security men guard Reagan after North Korean threat Reagan warns North Korea in speech to S. Korean leaders

SEOUL (R) — President Reagan, guarded by more than 100,000 armed troops and police following North Korean threats against his life, began a tour of South Korea Saturday by saying the North was poised for war.

Thunderous applause greeted Mr. Reagan in the national assembly when he declared: "You are not alone... the United States will stand resolutely by you."

In a speech which was interrupted 20 times by applause, Mr. Reagan said North Korea was waging a campaign of intimidation against the South and was poised for war.

"I am fully aware of the threat you face only a few miles from here... they (North Koreans) are perched and primed for conflict," Mr. Reagan said.

The troops and police were involved in unprecedented security in and around Seoul for Mr. Reagan's three-day visit following North Korean broadcast threats on his life.

Mr. Reagan, who arrived here from Japan, drove from the airport into Seoul in a closed black limousine and was barely visible behind South Korean motorcycle police outriders and U.S. secret servicemen riding in open cars.

After the assembly speech, Mr. Reagan joined President Chun Doo Hwan for lunch at the Chong Wa Dea presidential palace, known as the blue house after its blue roof tiles, and the two were later holding their first round of talks.

Officials said the discussions were expected to range over the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, tensions on the Korean Peninsula and what actions should

be taken in face of further provocations by North Korea.

Mr. Reagan referred in his assembly address to what he called the "despicable North Korean" bombing in Rangoon on Oct. 9 when four South Korean ministers were killed and the downing of a South Korean airliner by Soviet fighters with 269 people, including 55 Americans and 81 South Koreans, on Sept. 1.

Mr. Reagan, with bowed head, called for one minute's silence for the victims and Members of Parliament stood and joined him in what the president described as "a moment when the spirit of our two people will be as one."

Mr. Reagan, who will visit American troops at the front facing North Korea Sunday, said that the 30-year-old U.S.-South Korean defence treaty "affirms the determination of our two countries to oppose aggression and to strengthen peace in the Pacific."

In some of his strongest words yet against North Korea, Mr. Reagan declared: "North Korea is waging a campaign of intimidation. Their country is on a war footing, with some 50 divisions and brigades and 750 combat aircraft."

"The North has dug tunnels under the DMZ in their preparations for war," he said.

Mr. Reagan praised what he called the South Korean economic miracle noting that the per capita

income had risen from \$80 in 1961 to \$1,700 today.

The president touched briefly on the sensitive question of human rights in South Korea, conceding "how difficult political development is when, even as we speak, a shell from the North could destroy this assembly."

But he noted that Washington welcomed "goals the South Korean government has expressed for political development and increased respect for human rights."

He also welcomed Mr. Chun's plans for a constitutional transfer of power when his seven-year term ends in 1988.

Anti-government dissidents and students have expressed fears that Mr. Chun will retain power after 1988 or hand over authoritarian rule to another ex-general.

There have been several anti-government demonstrations on university campuses in Seoul over the past week calling for Mr. Reagan to cancel the visit and denouncing Mr. Chun as a "fascist dictator."

Mr. Reagan, who looked less tired than in his appearance before the Japanese parliament, ended his assembly address with a saying in Korean "Onyonghe kayshipeoyo" (stay in peace).

Unlike in Tokyo, where he fluffed a comment in Japanese, Mr. Reagan's Korean was rated perfect.

**Crackdown on dissidents**  
Meanwhile, several dissidents have been placed under house arrest and about 30 students detained by police as part of a huge security operation to protect Mr. Reagan, dissident sources said.

Among those under house arrest were human rights campaigner Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan, former Members of Parliament and an aide to former opposition leader Kim Young-Sam who earlier this year staged a 23-day hunger strike for democracy.

Mr. Kim has said he wanted to meet Mr. Reagan here to discuss the human rights situation, but had received no invitation.

Rev. Moon and 44 other dissidents jointly issued a statement last Thursday asking Mr. Reagan to try to help develop democracy in South Korea during his visit.

The statement warned that if the visit failed to contribute towards democracy here "concretely and decisively", it would only fan anti-American sentiment in South Korea.

President Chun said in a speech at a state banquet honouring Mr. Reagan that North Korea had intended to assassinate him in the Rangoon bombing and take advantage of the resultant confusion to unleash another war against South Korea.

"May I emphasise again that prevention of war and establishment of peace on the Korean Peninsula is the way to stability and peace in this region of the world, and by the same token, these are essential to security of democracies throughout the world," Mr. Chun said.

Mr. Reagan later attended a reception at the U.S. embassy for a cross-section of prominent Koreans including a number of anti-government dissidents.

U.S. officials said the dissidents included people who had been in jail for anti-government activities, but declined to give names.

Mr. Reagan said in a television interview Friday night the Soviet navy was the biggest in the world "and most of it is here in the region."

But Japanese officials acknowledged that the trade problem would not simply go away, however well-intentioned Mr. Reagan showed himself towards Japan.

With a presidential election just a year away it was recognised that Mr. Reagan simply could not ignore the domestic political resentments generated by Japanese trade surplus which is expected to top \$20 billion this year with the United States alone.

While avoiding any tendency to acrimonious lecturing, Mr. Reagan still maintained a steady insistence that trade sources must be healed. In his speech to the Diet, the Japanese parliament, he urged the Japanese government to

brave political opinion at home and start opening up markets to American goods.

For Mr. Nakasone this was a tall order to meet. Among the most pressing of the trade problems is a U.S. demand for increased Japanese imports of American beef and oranges.

But Japanese farmers are vigorously resisting this, and the farm vote is vital for Mr. Nakasone.

But during the visit President Reagan and Premier Nakasone were able to endorse some economic agreements which had already been set up by official negotiators, one of which was a package of financial arrangements designed to improve the strength of the yen whose low international value has been widely blamed as a major factor in Japan's export successes. Initially, the measures showed no great effect.

## Peruvian polls to start despite guerrilla threats

LIMA (R) — Peruvians vote Sunday in municipal elections which could bring to power the first freely-elected Marxist mayor of a South American capital but ultra-leftist Maoist guerrillas have vowed to sabotage the poll.

The vote is the government's first electoral test since President Fernando Belaunde Terry returned Peru to democracy in 1980 after 12 years of military rule.

Security will be tight following threats by the Sendero Luminoso (shining path) guerrilla group to disrupt the poll. A strict curfew will be in force in a central Andean region where the guerrillas have called for a three-day general strike.

More than 12 officials of the ruling Conservative Popular Action Party (AP) have been killed by guerrillas since 1980.

"Voters may be frightened, but democracy will not be intimidated," electoral board president Domingo Garcia Rada told Reuters.

Fourteen parties, nearly half of them Marxist, are vying for 1,673 mayoral seats in a competition politicians consider a dress rehearsal for 1985 presidential elections.

In Lima, home of nearly one-third of the electorate of more

than seven million, opinion polls indicate that a Marxist, Alfonso Barrantes, 53, the leftist coalition candidate, could become mayor.

The government has suspended elections in three of the nine Andean provinces where Interior Minister Luis Percovich has warned guerrillas might launch an assault on election day and step up attacks elsewhere to frustrate the poll.

**Peruvian-Swedish row**

Peru has asked Sweden to withdraw its ambassador in Lima because of his "hardly diplomatic attitudes," Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb said.

Mr. Schwalb told reporters Friday Sweden had agreed to replace its envoy, Cai Melin, at the most convenient time.

Western diplomats said the row stemmed from government discomfort over a recent magazine article quoting Mr. Melin as recommending that Peru probe human rights abuses alleged by Amnesty International in a recent report.

The report, which Peru's government called irresponsible and slanderous, said security forces fighting Maoist guerrillas has summarily executed more than 45 innocent civilians this year.

## U.S. army invites East bloc delegates to Utah

WASHINGTON (R) — Delegates to the Geneva talks on chemical warfare will fly to Utah this week as part of a U.S. effort to win Soviet acceptance of an American plan for on-site inspection of the destruction of gas weapons.

Some 40 delegates have been invited to see how the U.S. army destroys and then verifies the destruction of nerve and blister gas shells.

Although a Soviet delegate will not be among the observers, U.S. arms control official Hal Brown said he hoped others there would be able to convince Moscow the army procedure was an acceptable way to monitor destruction of chemical weapons.

The delegates will watch the destruction of an undisclosed number of old chemical weapons next Wednesday at Tooele army depot, near Salt Lake City, Utah.

Delegates who will observe the destruction include those from East bloc Romania, Yugoslavia and most of the West European nations as well as China.

U.S. delegation chief James Goodby spoke of a "spirit of accommodation" at the meeting and added: "So long as this prevails, we may do something useful in Stockholm."

But he warned that the Stockholm talks, which begin on Jan. 17 and are likely to last at least until 1986, would be much more complicated than those in Helsinki.

## European delegates happy about disarmament agenda

HELSINKI (R) — Diplomats from 35 countries dispersed for their home capitals Saturday to prepare strategy for a European disarmament conference in Stockholm after successfully concluding a preparatory meeting here.

Delegates from the United States, Canada and all European countries except Albania agreed on an agenda for the Stockholm conference Friday after a last-minute compromise settled a disagreement between the U.S. and Malta.

The aim of the Stockholm talks, an offshoot of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), is to achieve confidence-building and disarmament measures in Europe.

Western and Soviet bloc delegates expressed satisfaction with the agenda and said it was the result of a constructive approach to the negotiations by all sides.

U.S. delegation chief James Goodby spoke of a "spirit of accommodation" at the meeting and added: "So long as this prevails, we may do something useful in Stockholm."

But he warned that the Stockholm talks, which begin on Jan. 17 and are likely to last at least until 1986, would be much more complicated than those in Helsinki.

Several Eastern European delegates said they were pleased that an agenda had been agreed on schedule and with relatively little difficulty, but added that the Stockholm talks would not be easy.

Uncertainty persisted almost until the last minute on whether the preparatory meeting would end on schedule, as U.S.-Maltese disagreements on the role of Mediterranean states remained a sticking-point.

Many delegates cancelled plans to leave Helsinki Friday.

Maltese delegation leader Evarist Saliba insisted that countries bordering on the Mediterranean should be allowed to speak in Stockholm, while the United States feared that this could side-track the conference into Middle East issues.

Mr. Goodby described the final agenda as excellent and said he had been encouraged by the degree of unity demonstrated by NATO countries at the meeting.

## State Department secrets in prison

WASHINGTON (R) — A State Department admission that it accidentally sent an unlocked safe holding secret papers to a local prison for repair is only the latest example of vital U.S. secrets being compromised by mistakes.

The department said that in a serious blunder, a four-drawer file safe packed with intelligence briefing papers prepared for Secretary of State George Shultz had inadvertently been sent to Lorion prison in nearby Virginia.

Although prison authorities notified the department and supposedly returned all the documents, a television reporter said on Tuesday night he had managed to acquire 31 missing pages dealing with Soviet missile strength and spying overseas.

Department spokesman Alan Romberg, asked if other documents might still be missing and even in unfriendly hands, told reporters: "We don't know — it's possible."

This latest embarrassment was revealed as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) continued to investigate the case of a secretary who had access to highly secret information on U.S. nuclear missile defence and helped her husband sell it to communist intelligence agents.

The secretary, Louise Harper, died last summer, but her husband, James, was indicted for espionage last month and FBI agents are seeking accomplices in the case of data stolen from systems control technology, a firm doing government work in California.

One former intelligence agent told Reuters the Harper case was not unusual and security in private firms doing secret work for the government was a weak link. He added that security breaches in government also occurred with some frequency.

Prior to last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, for instance, some Caribbean governments were planning the attack with Washington tipped their hands in advance, inadvertently signalling Grenada's leftist leaders that the move was imminent.

Their hints were reported by Caribbean news organisations, and Guyana's left-wing government, informed of the invasion plan in advance, deliberately warned Grenada, officials said.

The former intelligence official, cited the case of Christopher Boyce as a good example of secrets being lost due to lax security.

He said Boyce, while working for a major defence contractor in the mid-1970s, stole and photographed documents about advanced U.S. intelligence satellites that seriously compromised national security.

Boyce, whose duties were fairly minor, had no reason to have access to the data in the first place, the former official said.

Boyce was imprisoned but escaped and was eventually recaptured in 1981.

## Andropov's anniversary unmarked

MOSCOW (R) — The first anniversary of Yuri Andropov's rule in the Kremlin passed unmarked in Moscow Saturday as Russians took to skates and skis for the first time this winter in an atmosphere of relaxed normality.

The official press, which two days ago marked the anniversary of the death of Leonid Brezhnev with brief tributes, made no reference to the fact that Mr. Andropov was elected to succeed him a year ago Saturday.

But Western diplomats and other Moscow-based Kremlin-watchers were unsurprised. "It is hardly Soviet style to do an American-type TV and press review of a leader's first year in office," one said.

Western diplomats, hunting for clues about Mr. Andropov's health, pointed out that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made a specific reference to him in his speech at a lunch for the visiting Syrian foreign minister Friday.

They said the fact that Mr. Gromyko invoked Mr. Andropov's name to back up a very general point about Soviet foreign policy appeared intended more as a hint that there was no doubt about Mr. Andropov's position.

Several Eastern European delegates said they were pleased that an agenda had been agreed on schedule and with relatively little difficulty, but added that the Stockholm talks would not be easy.

Uncertainty persisted almost until the last minute on whether the preparatory meeting would end on schedule, as U.S.-Maltese disagreements on the role of Mediterranean states remained a sticking-point.

Many delegates cancelled plans to leave Helsinki Friday.

Maltese delegation leader Evarist Saliba insisted that countries bordering on the Mediterranean should be allowed to speak in Stockholm, while the United States feared that this could side-track the conference into Middle East issues.

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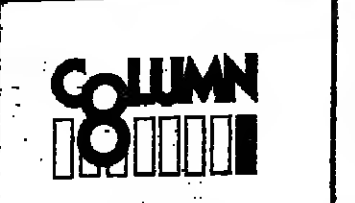
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## Cousteau's boat arrives in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda (R) — French oceanographer Jacques Cousteau has arrived in Bermuda to make repairs on his revolutionary "windmill" sailing ship, damaged by fierce Atlantic storms. The vessel, which has a 13.5-metre cylinder instead of a conventional sail, was accompanied into St. George's harbour by the explorer's research vessel, the Calypso. The cylinder was partially dislodged by 50-knot winds and 8-metre seas and will have to be welded back to the deck before Cousteau can resume the voyage to New York.

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## Reagan's Japan visit hailed as a 'triumph'

TOKYO (R) — President Reagan's four-day visit to Tokyo was widely hailed as a triumph Saturday. But trade was still clearly the time bomb ticking away beneath U.S.-Japanese friendship.

As the president and Mrs. Nancy Reagan left for South Korea, newspapers agreed he had created a strongly favourable impression here.

The English-language Japan Times called the visit "a personal triumph for himself (Reagan) and a political bonanza for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone."

This was a tribute to the accomplishment of Mr. Nakasone, likely to face an election next month, in steering through the visit without making politically difficult concessions or running into open conflict with Mr. Reagan.

The Japan Times said television

had brought into Japanese homes "an image of Mr. Reagan different from one of a trigger-happy politician bent on beating the Soviet Union... an image of a soft-spoken president with a personal charm all his own."

Trade grievances were aired during the visit, some preliminary remedies were put in hand and the subject was then relegated to talk of grand strategy.

But U.S. officials insisted that behind all the rhetoric about unshakable friendship, trade problems could, if unresolved, still damage the relationship.

Nevertheless, in Japanese eyes, the visit had a profound significance stretching beyond trade problems. Political sources said Mr. Reagan had anchored the U.S. commitment to supporting North East Asia at a time when Soviet military power in the region

was building up.

Mr. Reagan said in a television interview Friday night the Soviet navy was the biggest in the world "and most of it is here in the region."

But Japanese officials acknowledged that the trade problem would not simply go away, however well-intentioned Mr. Reagan showed himself towards Japan.

With a presidential election just a year away it was recognised that Mr. Reagan simply could not ignore the domestic political resentments generated by Japanese trade surplus which is expected to top \$20 billion this year with the United States alone.

While avoiding any tendency to acrimonious lecturing, Mr. Reagan still maintained a steady insistence that trade sources must be healed. In his speech to the Diet, the Japanese parliament, he urged the Japanese government to

brave political opinion at home and start opening up markets to American goods.

For Mr. Nakasone this was a tall order to meet. Among the most pressing of the trade problems is a U.S. demand for increased Japanese imports of American beef and oranges.

But Japanese farmers are vigorously resisting this, and the farm vote is vital for Mr. Nakasone.

But during the visit President Reagan and Premier Nakasone were able to endorse some economic agreements which had already been set up by official negotiators, one of which was a package of financial arrangements designed to improve the strength of the yen whose low international value has been widely blamed as a major factor in Japan's export successes. Initially, the measures showed no great effect.

U.S. officials said the dissidents included people who had been in jail for anti-government activities, but declined to give names.

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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MINOR HONORS — MAJOR V